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Lexicological interpretation of terms presented in socio-political dictionaries

Dissertation

for defending master's degree on specialty

5A 120102 - Linguistics (the English language)

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CONTENT

Introduction

In the period of modern technology and globalization, English language is enriching its word-stock by borrowing IT vocabulary. Besides it, international words are being counted as frequently used English words. These two ways are main source of enlarging target language. Furthermore, there is absolutely new and mostly used approach to increasing language vocabulary basis. It is "terminology". Though, people having been deal with terminology for hundreds of years, it was accepted just a branch of lexicology. They were used only a group of people and their meaning, usage sphere were not even acquired by others. Great progress was shown in term using layer simultaneously development in military service, technology, medicine, agriculture, industry and manufacturing, education system and etc.

At the end of XX century, terminology became mostly researched topic by scientists, scholars and linguists. Because international relations play great role in a state's place in the world rate. For developing a country, its political system, economy, with the initiative of authority, many manuals, books, dictionaries were published in order not to face any problem on diplomatic relation and communication.

On my dissertation, I researched socio-political words which are frequently used in British and American English. Speeches of English and especially American politics in the twenty-first century are perhaps more frequently analyzed than any other body of language in modern English. With the growing popularity and use of the major news media and the Internet, the general public currently has an utterly unprecedented level of access to reports, transcripts and even videos of every word that passes through a public speaker's lips. The public scrutiny, however, is generally turned towards the meaningful content of these speeches rather than the manner of their expression. Through

analysis of certain speeches of British and American politicians, this study aims to identify some of the common characteristics of prepared political speeches and highlight the linguistic features commonly present both in speeches of American and English politicians. While researching socio-political terms, I found out that terms are words and compound words or multi-word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings—these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. Terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. Terminology is also then key in boundary-crossing problems, such as in language translation and social epistemology. Terminology helps to build bridges and to extend one area into another. Translators research the terminology of the languages they translate. Terminology is taught alongside translation in universities and translation schools. Large translation departments and translation bureaus have a Terminology section. Technical industries and standardization institutes compile their own glossaries. This provides the consistency needed in the various areas—fields and branches, movements and specialties—to work with core terminology to then offer material for the discipline's traditional and doctrinal literature.

The topicality of the theme. If one pays attention word stock of any widely used language, research shows that about 10-15 % of the vocabulary is regarding to some professions, namely they are terms. In the period of information technology and globalized life, number of the frequently used words is increasing day by day. Though most of the words are regarding to some sphere of a profession or certain sphere of a social life, they have always been accounted as a neutral layer vocabulary. For that reason, researching different terms, their characteristics and usage, what kind of meaning do they give is become one of the crucial issues of today's linguistics.

The aim of the master dissertation. To highlight the system of compiling dictionary and different approaches of presenting socio-political terms in it, to investigate socio-political terms and their lexicographical characteristics and features, to identify lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms and etc.

The object of the research is researching Uzbek-English, English-Uzbek socio-political dictionaries, and presenting ways of terms in dictionaries.

The subject of the work is researching socio-political terms and their lexicographical features, similarity and differences between term and a word,

Characteristics of professional terms, lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms, presenting ways of terms in socio-political dictionaries

The methods of investigation are comparative methods, statistic and analytic method, method of conceptual analysis and method of associative experiment and others.

The novelty of the work is that

-to collect political terms from different texts regarding to election system in Great Britain and USA

-to compare differences and similarities between British and American political word stock

-to find their translation in Uzbek language

-to research different types of socio-political dictionaries

-to analyze political terms from the point of lexical and grammatical aspects.

The theoretical value is to make a scrutiny on the system of compiling dictionary and different approaches of presenting socio-political terms in it, to investigate socio-political terms and their lexicographical characteristics and features, to acquire detailed facts of lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms.

The practical value of the research is that the dissertation can be used in practical lessons and lectures delivered on e Lexicology, General and Comparative Linguistics, Stylistics, in writing research works, text-books and manuals. The political terms dictionary is also very useful to finding out information on election system in Gr. Britain and USA.

The structure of the given research work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters (including conclusions after each chapter), a conclusion, a bibliography and appendixes. Introduction tells us about the brief plot of the paper and structure of the work (topicality, aim, tasks, novelty and so on).

The first Chapter is devoted to the term and its lexicographical feature, similarity and differences between terms and a word, characteristics of professional terms.

The second Chapter deals with analyses of socio-political terms, presenting ways of terms in socio-political dictionaries, lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms.

And the third Chapter we decided to investigate the principles of compiling a dictionary and presenting ways of terms in it.

In sum up, I have to admit that socio-political terminology and its subsystems need more investigation though it has been researching a long period of time. As there is rising incredible development and progress in science, IT and industry. The necessity for compiling terminological dictionaries and

organizing ESP courses is also because of it. Nowadays it has already become one of the most vital and demanding approaches in linguistics.

While conducting dissertation, we analyzed all main points of our investigation and fulfilled all the requirements which the master dissertation demands.

Chapter I. The concept of a term and its characteristics

Terminology is one of the predominant and vital branches of lexicology. And it made its interpreting approaches in translation procedure. As it is mostly used part of lexicology, recently many scholars and linguists have been engaging with it. So what was the reason of forming it, was there any stimulus?

Before starting discussion on the theme, let's clarify what is the word "terminology" itself?

According to linguists Wright and Budin's comments, there are many interpretation and definitions to the word. Now we are going to see some of them. In its first meaning, terminology is the "set of designations belonging to one special language". This definition is used when we refer, e.g., to the terminology of mechanical engineering or the terminology of medicine. Some experts also differentiate between the set of terms itself and the publication of these terms in (terminological) dictionaries. A second interpretation of terminology refers to the scientific discipline that studies "the structure, formation, development, usage and management of terminologies in various subjects Fields" [7, p. 156]. The second meaning of terminology is called 'terminology science' (or terminology studies, but not terminology) and is defined as the scientific discipline dealing with concepts and their representations in special languages [24, p. 210]. Besides it famous linguist Rey wrote the form of the word itself and mentioned that the application of terminological methods, sometimes also called, by analogy with lexicography, 'terminography'. And it means "collection of terms within a particular subject field, and lastly, a published collection of the same (mono-, bi-, or multilingual)". In this latter sense, a terminology can be paper or electronic glossary. And the question "what was the cause of appearing the branch?" can be answered easily and every one accepts it without any contradictions. The reason was the relationship of human beings with their environment, as well as

with each other, is mediated through language. Where that environment involves specialist knowledge, a special vocabulary – or 'terminology' –develops to allow specialist concepts to be communicated, both in speech and in writing. Through the ages since classical times, translators have played a key role in the transfer of specialist knowledge from one culture to another [30, p.211], not only in the codification of the terms that, to use a popular metaphor, comprise the building blocks of specialist knowledge, but also in their formation in order to fill lexical gaps in the target language through, for example, circumlocution, neology and borrowing. If we pay attention to language teaching, one can find out that in English language teaching process, there is new section called ESP (English for Specific Purposes). This is the sphere of teaching a learner who studies in various spheres of science and learns English for exchanging his knowledge and experience, studying abroad, attending exchange programs and scholarships with foreigners in English. In this case ESP teacher should have basic knowledge (at least) in certain sphere and tie all materials with it only in English language [19, p.143]. Day by day necessity for learning and improving terminology researching process is becoming crucial issue for linguists and scholars. So when did people feel necessity to terminology and compiling terminological dictionaries? Its history shows that the need to define and compile terminologies was recognized at the time when special and professional languages were developing. Individual scientists, researchers, and engineers from the 15th century onward have been concerned with the definition and ordering of the knowledge of their respective domain, and with the preparation of terminologies, such as Leonardo da Vinci in engineering, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in mathematics, Albrecht Durer in geometry, Antoine Laurent Lavoisier in chemistry, Carl Linnaeus in biology, and others. Historical facts showed that terminology has been progressing simultaneously with science and technology. For that reason, a lot of dictionaries and manuals, guideline books having been published. Much of the stock of specialist knowledge is recorded and developed

in texts of various kinds for a range of purposes and different audiences. The translators of specialist texts need support in identifying and using the terminology of the relevant subject in both the source and target languages, as the terms and concepts of specialist knowledge are usually acquired as part of formal training. Such information is contained in what are sometimes collectively called 'terminology resources' (TRs) or 'terminology collections; these may be produced by large commercial publishers, companies, or by individuals as professionals. Typical examples of TRs include alphabetical or thesaurus-type specialist dictionaries, glossaries, nomenclatures, term banks, and term bases. The need for these resources is of growing importance in the age of the 'knowledge society,' characterized by increasing specialization and globalization. Consequently, dictionaries and other codified terminology resources are unable to keep pace, and translators need to be skilled researchers of diverse resources, including documentation, and even compilers of or contributors to terminology collections themselves. If we consider the importance of terminology today, XXI century development can be shown as the foundation of it. The present age is characterized by an increase in knowledge in all spheres of science like technological, economic, political, and cultural fields. Modern communication and publication methods and media allow the swift and broad scale transfer of this knowledge. But the spread of knowledge is not limited to a closed group of specialists or to one language community. Translators and interpreters play an important role in this multilingual communication process across language boundaries. Since a high percentage of specialized knowledge is documented and published by means of language, correct terminology is a prerequisite for efficient knowledge transfer. All people who are involved in any way with special language texts must deal with the terminology of the domain in question, whether they function as experts who must read and understand texts, as technical writers who produce texts, or as technical translators who transfer their content into another language. Here I can

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say that without any hesitation the importance and necessity to terminology keeps this rate in the development of lexicology, meanwhile the progress of technological, economic, political, and cultural fields. Translators and interpreters, linguists continue playing key role in this development procedure.

1.1 Term and its lexicographical feature

The terminology of a science branch is not simply a sum total of its terms but a definite system reflecting the system of its notions. Terminological system may be regarded as intersecting sets because some terms belong simultaneously to several terminological systems [3,p.136]. There is no harm in this if the meaning of the terms and their definitions remain constant, or if the respective branches of knowledge do not meet; where this is not so, much ambiguity can arise. The opposite phenomenon, i.e the synonyms of terms, is no less dangerous for very obvious reasons. Scholars are apt to suspect that their colleagues who use terms different from those favored by themselves, are either talking nonsense or else are confused in their thinking. An interesting way out is offered by one of the most modern developments in the world science, by cybernetics. It offers a single vocabulary and a single set of concepts suitable for representing the most diverse types of systems: in linguistics and biological aspects of communication no less than various engineering professions. This is of paramount importance, as it has been repeatedly found in science that the discovery of analogy or relation between the fields leads to each field helping the development of the other. Linguistic problems concerning terminology are being most researched issue by linguists. It goes without saying that there are terms for all the different specialities. Their variety is very great, e.g: amplitude (physics), antibiotic (medicine), arabesque (ballet), feedback (cybernetics), fission (chemistry), frame (cinema). Many of the terms that in the first period of their existence are known to a few specialists, later become used wide circles of

laymen [13, p.45]. Terminology is also defined by context, the study of terms primarily concerned with organizing them by the context in which they are used. These contexts may include:

Terminology of military service

Terminology of politics

Terminology of religion

Terminology of science

Terminology of IT [8, p.212]

The origin of terms shows four main channels, two of which are specific for terminology. These specific ways are:

1.   The use of combining forms from Latin and Greek like aerodrome, aerodynamics, cyclotron, microfilm, telegraph, thermonuclear. The process is common for terminology in many languages.

2.   Borrowing from another terminological system within the same language whenever there is any affinity between the respective fields.[13, p. 267]

The word "feature" can be good example for it, as it is used in two layers: mathematics and linguistics. The word as mathematic term is translated into Uzbek "xossa", in linguistics "xususiyat". Another word "circle" can be also used in both fields, but it is translated differently, in linguistics it means a group of people, for example: a family circle, into Uzbek it is interpreted as "doira". In geometry it is a round shape and translated as a "aylana".

Linguistics, aviation terminology can be example for this. For instance, aviation vocabulary is borrowed from sea terminology, as for linguistics there are many borrowed terms from rhetoric: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and others. The following two methods are also common with other vocabulary layers. These are word-formation in which composition, semantic shift and derivation take the leading part and borrowing from other languages. All branches of terminology have a tendency to become international.

1.2 Similarity and differences between term and a word

One has to pay attention to the fact that it is often possible to trace a term to its author. For example, the terms anode and cathode were coined by M. Faradey, the term vitamin by Dr. Funk in 1912, the term bionics was born at a symposium in Ohio (USA) in September of 1960[14,p 198]. Those who coin a new term are always careful to provide it with a definition and also to give some reasons for their choice by explaining its motivation. In modern globalized society people face development and growth in every branch of science. So many special notions became parcel of every day speech. Such words like vitamin, inoculation, and sedative terms always stated as frequently used words. With setting radio and television, a lot of terms concerning to radio are well known to people and used in everyday conversation. They lose their specific character and get similarity like ordinary words in semantic structure. Most of us do not give much thought to the difference between term and word and use them interchangeably. However, a word is a meaningful element in a language. A term, on the other hand, is a word but has a particular meaning in a situation. Hence, these two cannot be used interchangeably. The relationship between a word and a term can simply be understood in the following manner.

Now let's clarify what is a "word", and what kind of role does it play in linguistics. From the point of linguistic view, a word is the smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning). This contrasts deeply with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme (for example: oh!, rock, red, quick, run, expect), or several (rocks, redness, quickly, running, unexpected), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are -s, -ness, -ly, -ing, un-, -ed). A complex word will typically include a root and one or more affixes (rock-s, red-ness, quick-ly, run-ning, un-expect-ed), or more than one root in a compound (black-board, rat-race). Words can be put together to build larger elements of language, such as phrases (a red rock), clauses (I threw a rock), and sentences (He threw a rock too, but he missed). A word can be defined as a complete meaningful element of a language. Words are made up of morphemes that are the smallest elements of a language. Unlike morphemes that may or may not be able to stand alone, words can always make sense even in isolation. When a number of words are put together, they create a sentence. However, we must pay attention to the grammatical rules that apply to language when creating sentences. Words can be spoken or else written. These always carry a meaning that is understood by the majority, making the meaning almost universal to the speaker. However, a term does not always carry the same meaning. Most terms are also words. This can be a single word or else a combination of words. When we say culture, value, crime, girl, animal, all these words have a universal meaning to the reader. However, a term does not have this characteristic. It has a special meaning in a specific context. The ease or difficulty of deciphering a word depends on the language. Dictionaries categorize a language's lexicon (i.e., its vocabulary) into lemmas. These can be taken as an indication of what constitutes a "word" in the opinion of the writers

of that language. For being a smallest meaningful unit of linguistics, a word also should get some criteria:

1.   A word can be transformed into a term when used in a discipline to refer to a specific object or situation.

2.   A word is a set of letters that when modified and combined according to laws of grammar (syntax) may constitute a sentence, an imperative or other aspect of language. Most often words are terms, because they provide meaning (through representation) and hence our understanding.

3.   In the Minimalist school of theoretical syntax, words (also called lexical items in the literature) are construed as "bundles" of linguistic features that are united into a structure with form and meaning [21, p.78]. For example, the word "bears" has semantic features (it denotes real-world objects, bears), category features (it is a noun), number features (it is plural and must agree with verbs, pronouns, and demonstratives in its domain), phonological features (it is pronounced a certain way), etc.

1.3 Characteristics of professional terms

It is clear that the number of Uzbek words shows the richness, colorfulness and completeness of a language vocabulary, it is complete lexical-semantic system. But one must not forget that language passes many different periods and sometimes gets harm, sometimes political system forces to change words, adopts another language. All the barriers effects language system and shape new language with different characteristics. For that reason, it is crucial issue that to learn language etymology, and progressing periods of it. Uzbek language also came across to these barriers. And it was one of the most important steps the development of social, historical-judicial terminology.

Changing word stock, and adopting to other language, sometimes causes to change word meaning, usage of it. For instance, the social term "tuman"(district) means "o'n ming" in old Turkish language, the word got new meaning, here happened semantic widening. Because "tuman" is meant "the area with 10 thousand people on it". Nowadays the word has been used to explain the territory with thousands of population, it is not limited with thousand people.

All terms are words, but not all words are terms. This highlights that words have a general meaning, which applies to our day to day understanding [15,p 56]. However, a term goes a step further; it acquires a special meaning in a special situation. But still there are some words which are used only as term, so for identifying distinction between term and a word, look at some criteria which are given below.

There are several criteria for being term:

a) All terms are words, but not all words are terms. A term is used only a specific branch of science and its usage layer is limited. But a word can mean several meanings, and their using fields vary from one another. Let's prove this criterion with the help of "water". It is one of the most important substances for living of every existence. As for chemists, it is H2O which obtains 4 microelements.

b) Tern has exact and concrete meaning, does not express any emotional and expressive meaning. As for words, they usually have emotional-expressive means, stylistic characteristics. For that reasons, we can make synonymic words list, we are not able to do this with terms. For instance, in Uzbek language the word "osmon" has many synonyms, and they vary from one another with their using layer. "ko'k", "samo", "gardun", "falak". If one pays attention to their usage, he may find out that "osmon" is used in everyday normal speech, "samo" is bookish, poetic; "gardun" is stated as archaic word. A term gives only one meaning and notion.

c) Term has nominative function. And it is counted as mono-semantic word and it gives awareness about the using layer of the word, important functions of it. For example "cotton" is "paxta" in Uzbek, Russian equivalent of it is "вата". It is textile plant, soft and white; it is used to produce cloth [18, p.245].

A term can be used in several majors, but its meaning differs from each other and interpreted differently to foreign languages. For example, Uzbek word "morfologiya" (morphology) is used in linguistics as a system of parts of speech. In botany, it is the branch which is learnt the substance and formation of soil. The term means "the branch of biology that researches types of different organs and their parts". A term is a particular definition of a word, which is applicable to a special situation. For example, in disciplines such as sociology, psychology, biology, geography, there are terms that convey a unique meaning to the user. A term can be used to express an idea, an abstract thought, an object, a concept, etc. A term always represents something. The special feature of a term is that even though it may have a general meaning in our day to day life, it is different from the meaning with which it is associated in a particular discipline. A term is a word that has meaning (semantics) and most often refers to objects, ideas, events or a state of affair. A term is (in addition to being a word) a point of reference, whereas a word is only a constituent of language. Hence, all terms are words, but only some words can be terms. A term refers to something, either abstract or concrete. Because a term refers to something (e.g. object, event, relation) it represents that something. Terms can easily be spotted if they can be associated with other terms, hence forming a set of terms - a terminology. Thus, to spot the difference between a term and a word requires that the term represent something.

Dictionaries for the most part include these terminological meanings in the semantic structure of the head-word. Some words have terminological

characteristics, and these features are signaled by showing in brackets the field where it can be used. Let's look up the term "power" from dictionary. In mathematics, it means "the product obtained by multiplying the number into itself" and "capacity of doing work" in mechanics. The optical term "power" denotes "the magnifying capacity of a lens". Interpreting terms is one of the most arguable issues in translating procedure, as there are several ways of it. First way of translating is to give equivalent of the word in target language. For instance: Candidate- Someone who stands for election to a representative office, in Uzbek language its translation is "nomzod". Some terms change their original meaning, and adapt their meanings to the branch which is interpreting into, but there is somehow connection with the root meaning of the word. As the word "feature" or "feedback" can be example for it. The third way of interpreting is using the word-combinations and phrases as an idiom. Everyone knows that idioms can't be translated word by word, and the words in the idiom completely lose their main meaning. For proving it, let's see the word-combination "dark horse". It is counted as a political term. In Safire's New Political Dictionary the idiom is explained like: dark horse candidate- an almost unknown contestant in an election, regarded by few people as a likely winner [9, p.29]. The term originated by British politician and author, Benjamin Disraeli and defined as "an unexpected, somewhat unknown candidate with little public exposure who has potential to win an election against established candidates".

After getting independence, all terms which were borrowed from Russian, and Slovakian languages were become out of use, linguists and philologists started researching on the theme, and formed new equivalents of socio-political, historical-judicial terms. For instance, following words changed to their appropriate variants:

Abstrakt- mavhum-abstract

Avtograf-dastxat-sign

Administratsiya-ma'muriyat-administration

Direktiva-ko'rsatma-direction

Krizis-tanglik-crisis

If we look at the history of socio-political terms, it started from the early centuries. Let's take some examples fom Urxun-enisey inscription. Below are given some words and their equivalents in this heritage.

Qag'an, budun- shahar

Sab- kengash

Bitikchi-kotib

Changing socio-political terms to other version, of course, caused to effect social life. We can see its influence in Mahmud Kashg'ariy's work "Devonu lug'atit turk".

Buzun, bozun-jamoa,

Bacheg'-ahd

Beg, arleg'-qabila

Bulg'aq-fitna

Er-mamlakat

One of the most important characteristics of previous century's terminology is some of those terms still exist in Uzbek, Karakaplak, and some Turkic language's socio-political sphere. For instance:

El-el

Bay-boy

In sum up, I can emphasize that term is a word or a combination of words, which means several notions such as a subject, a phenomenon, property, relation or a process that is characteristic for the given field of science, technology, art or a sphere of social life. And it varies from a word from the point of general usage, definite semantic limitations and specific meanings they give. It's very hard to overestimate the general and scientific meaning of terms since the concrete knowledge demands definite expression and a term does not only fix the concept by its notion (name) but specifies it diverging it from adjacent components.

Chapter II. The nature of socio-political terms

It is clear that the number of Uzbek words shows the richness, colorfulness and completeness of a language vocabulary, it is complete lexical-semantic system. But one must not forget that language passes many different periods and sometimes gets harm, sometimes political system forces to change words, adopts another language. All the barriers effects language system and shape new language with different characteristics. For that reason, it is crucial issue that to learn language etymology, and progressing periods of it. Uzbek language also came across to these barriers. And it was one of the most important steps the development of social, historical-judicial terminology. Changing word stock, and adopting to other language, sometimes causes to change word meaning, usage of it. For instance, the social term "tuman"(district) means "o'n ming" in old Turkish language, the word got new meaning, here happened semantic widening. Because "tuman" meant "the area with 10 thousand people on it". Nowadays the word has been used to explain the territory with thousands of population, it is not limited with thousand people.

2.1 Analyses of socio-political terms

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Changing socio-political terms to other version, of course, caused to effect social life. We can see its influence in Mahmud Kashg'ariy's work "Devonu lug'atit turk".

Buzun, bozun-jamoa-a group of people,

Bacheg'-ahd-promise

Beg, arleg'-qabila-tribe

Bulg'aq-fitna-conspiracy

Er-mamlakat-republic

One of the most important characteristics of previous century's terminology is some of those terms still exist in Uzbek, Karakaplak, and some Turkic language's socio-political sphere. For instance:

El-el- country

Bay-boy-the wealthy

Ant-ont-oath

In H. Dadaboyev's PhD dissertation can be perfect proof to our information. He found 348 socio-political and economic terms in Uyghur language, 220 in Kazakh, 244 in Kyrgyz, 370 in Tukrish, 390 terms in Uzbek language. All those terms were used in XI-XIV centuries.

In 2nd part of XIX century, Uzbek language was enriched its word stock with borrowed terms from Russian and European languages. For collecting all these terms, Uzbek dictionary compilers and linguists together published socio-political terms dictionary. Dictionary includes 22 thousands equivalents of Russian and borrowed terms from other languages. These terms can prove our sentence. The terms are given with following equivalents: Putch, raspiska, sotrudnik, upravlenie, fundament-ma'mur, dalil, insonparvarlik, qonunshunos, poydevor.

Besides it, H. Dadaboyev compared and found many synonyms of old socio-political words. While conducting dissertation, he used many works such as "Devonu lug'atit turk" by M. Kashg'ariy, "Qutadg'u bilig" written by Yusuf Bolasog'uniy, Ahmad Yugnakiy's "Hibat al-haqoiq", "Guliston bit-Turkiy" by Sayfi Saroyi, "Qissasi Rabg'uziy" written by Rabg'uziy.

Yurt, ulus-city

Yasaq-law, decree

Ordu, qazi, jaza, og'riliq- vizier

While writing research work, prof. H. Dadaboyev paid attention the formation of the terms in Uzbek language, their enriching source, with what kind of ways do they increase. According to the research's result, Dadaboyev was sure that, there are 5 main ways of enlarging and forming ways. They are:

  a) From the early century of human beings, people started to use different terms and words in order to explain their ideas and

minds. Year by year some words changed their meanings, but their root meaning has been using for ages. So first way is using words which are coming from many centuries.

Bitim-agreement

Haq-salary

Savdo-trade

Pul-money

b) Borrowing words and terms which depend on other sphere of life.

By using semantic-syntactic word forming, other professional terms became socio-political one.

Ijtimoiy o'sish-social development

O'zgaruvchan narx-changeable price

Hayot qadri- the value of life

c) One of the frequently used ways is forming new terms by adding suffixes. Adding a suffix forms new word from a root.

So'rovnoma-survey

Shartnoma-contract

Boylik-wealth

O'lchov-measure

d) In modern Uzbek language vocabulary, there are a lot of Persian-Tajik and Arabian lexemes in use.

Davlat-country

Sarkor-principal, cheaf

Manfaat-benefit

     e)   In uzbek socio-political terminology, there are many terms which are borrowed from Russian-binominal languages.

Tarif- tariff

Valuta-currency

Budjet-budget

Aktiv- active

But there are some terms which have their appropriate version of translation of them. Following terms can be sample for them:

Auksion-kimoshdi savdosi – auction

Defitsit-kamchilik-lack

Garant-kafil- guarantee

There are special socio-political terms in American-English political system, some terms in these two countries mean the same meaning, but in some places people use two different terms which give same notion.

	English political terms	British/ American English	Explanation	Translation
1.	**Admiralty And Maritime Law**	Amer	Comes from the general maritime law of nations and has been modified to also apply to the Great	Admirallik va dengiz flotiga tegishli qonun

			Lakes and all navigable rivers in the United States.	
2.	**Amendment**	Amer	a formal change to the United States Constitution. As of 1992 there are twenty-seven amendments or changes to the Constitution.	Qonunga o'zgartirish kiritish
3. `	**Bad Tendency Doctrine**	Amer	allows legislatures to make illegal speech that could encourage people to engage in illegal action.	Nojo'ya ta'sirlarga undash
4.	**Balanced Budget**	Amer	a philosophy with the objective of not spending more money than is taken in by the government.	Belgilangan budjet mablag'
5.	**Ballot Paper**	Brit	A slip of paper, usually with representatives' names and photos, that registered voters use to record their preferences in an election or referendum	Saylov varaqasi
6.	**bicameral legislature**	Amer	refers to a two-house legislature.	Ikki palatali hokimiyat
7.	**Bill (Law)**		A draft of a new law or	Joriy etilishi

		Brit/ amer	change to a current law	mo'ljallangan qonunning yoki o'zgartirish kiritilajak qonunning xomaki nusxasi
8.	**Bill Of Attainder**	Amer	a legislative act that authorizes punishment for a person even though he or she was not found guilty by a court of law.	Hokimiyat tomonidan belgilqangqn
9.	**Bill Of Rights**	Amer	the first ten amendments to the Constitution that were adopted in 1791. These are the basic rights that all Americans have and its purpose is protect the people from the government.	Konstitusiyaga kiritilgan birinchi o'nta o'zgarish
10.	**bipartisanship**	Amer	emphasizes cooperation between the major political parties.	Mahalliy partiyalar o'rtasidagi hamkorlik
11.	**Branch**	Brit	A section of a political party that draws members from a local area	Fraksiya

12.	**Bureaucracy**	Brit	A system involving many rules and procedures and several levels of management and relying on written communication	Qog'ozbozlik
13.	Buckingham Palace	Brit	the Queen's residence	Qirolocha qarorgohi
14.	**Cabinet**	Brit	The group of Government Ministers which decides policy and is responsible for all the Government departments	Vazirlar mahkamasi
15.	**Cabinet**	Amer	a group of governmental officials who head various departments in the Executive Branch and advise the president.	Ma'muriy
16.	**Campaign**	Brit	An organised competition for votes by people who are seeking a particular result from an election or referendum	Saylov oldi tashviqot

			or	
			who are seeking to change the behaviour of government, business, other large institutions and the general population through the media, protests,written proposals, public meetings and so on	
17.	**Candidate**	Brit	Someone who stands for election to a representative office	Nomzod
18.	**Canvassing**	Brit	Trying to win votes by contacting voters directly, for example by going door to door	Uyma-uy yurib ovoz yig'ish
19.	**Checks And Balances (Сдержки И Противовесы)**	Amer	a system set by the Constitution in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government have the power to check each other to maintain a balance of power.	Tekshirish va muvozanatni saqlash
20.	**Clear And Present Danger**	Amer	an interpretation of the First Amendment to the	Mamlakat osoyishtaligini

			Constitution that gives the government the right to curtail activities that may in some way threaten the security of the United States.	saqlash uchun konstitutsiyaga o'zgartiish kiritish
21.	**Cloture**	Amer	the procedure for ending debate in the United States Senate	Munozaralarni yakunlash
22.	**Coattail Effect**	Amer	the influence on the outcome of an election that a popular or unpopular candidate has on the other candidates on the same party ticket.	Partiya a'zosining saylovlardagi partiyaga ta'siri
23.	**Concurrent Powers**	Amer	powers that are shared by the federal government and the state governments.	Amaldagi hokimiyat
24.	**Constituency Boundary**	Brit	A border between one constituency and another	Konstitutsiyaviy chegara
25.	**Constitutional Home Rule**	Amer	constitutional authorization for parts of the local government to conduct their own affairs.	Mahalliy hokimlik
26.	**Cooperative Federalism**	Amer	when the state governments, local	Qo'shma federatsiya

			governments, and the federal government share responsibility. This has been referred to as the New Federalism.	
27.	**Crossover Voting**	Amer	this is part of the open primary system in which the voters are not required to vote based upon their party affiliation.	Birgalikda saylash
28.	**Deficit Spending**	Amer	a practice by the government of spending more money than it takes in during a specific time period.	Kamomad
29.	**Delegate**	Brit/amer	A representative at a political or other conference who has been given the power to make decisions for others at that conference	Vakil
30.	**Delegated Power**	Amer	powers that are exclusively for the federal government and are enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.	Hokimiyat vakili

31.	**Democracy**	Brit/ amer	A society that favours equal rights, fair trials and freedom of speech and in which people govern themselves (direct democracy) or are governed by elected officials (representative democracy)	Demokratiya
32.	**Democracy**	Amer/ brit	the governmental philosophy in which the people ideally have a high degree of control over political leaders.	Demokratiya
33.	**Democratic Rights**	Brit	Rights to political or social equality for all	Demokratik xuquqlar
34.	**Demonstration**	Brit	In political terms, a public show of protest against or sympathy with a particular cause	Namoyish
35.	**Detente**	Amer	a relaxation of tension between countries.	Tanglikdan ushlash
36.	**Dictator**	Brit	A ruler who has total power	Yakka hokim (o'z so'zini o'tkazish

			over a country or state, regardless of the laws of the state or any opposition	yo'li orqali boshqarish)
37.	**Direct Democracy**	Amer	a political process in which the people are able to have direct control over the government in making decisions. In colonial America this was the New England town meeting and today could be a exemplified by the referendum.	To'g'ridan-to'g'ri demokratiya
38.	**Discharge Petition**	Amer	a petition signed by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives to force a bill from committee and bring it to the floor for consideration.	So'rovnomani rad etish
39.	**Domestic Tranquility**	Amer	peace at home.	Mamlakat ichki tinchligi
40.	Downing Street		the place where the Cabinet meets	Parlament a'zolari uchrashuv joyi
41.	**Elector**		A person who votes or has	Saylovchi

		Brit	the right to vote	
42.	**Electoral College**	Amer	the name for the indirect process by which the people elect the president. The electors are determined by the number of representatives each state (including Washington, D.C.) has in the House of Representatives and Senate. In a presidential election year the electors meet in their respective state capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday to vote for the President.	saylash
43.	**Electronic Voting**	Brit	Using electronic equipment and computers to vote and count votes	Elektron yo'l bilan ovoz berish
44.	**Ex Post Fact Law**	Amer	a law that makes an act a crime after it was committed.	Qonunni buzish
45.	**Exclusionary Rule**		this is a judicial doctrine based on the Fourth	Mustasno qoida

			Amer	Amendment to the Constitution which protects the American people from illegal searches and seizures. Any evidence obtained in this manner would be inadmissible in a court proceeding.	
46.	**Executive Agreement**		Amer	an agreement between the President of the United States and another country that does not require the advice and consent of the Senate.	Kelishuv
47.	**Executive Authority**		Brit	One of the branches of government, which puts the laws into practice	Ijro etuvchi hokimiyat
48.	**Executive Branch**		Amer	one of the three branches of our government with the purpose of enforcing laws.	Ijro etuvchi hokimiyat
49.	**Express Powers**		Amer	powers specifically granted to the federal government as enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.	Maxsus hokimiyat

50.	**Faction**	Amer	an organized group of politically active persons who are trying to attain special goals. This group is usually less than a majority.	Fraksiya
51.	**Federal Supremacy Clause**	Amer	this refers to Article VI, Section 2 of the United States Constitution that states that the Constitution and all federal laws and treaties shall be the supreme law of the land.	Oily federal hokimiyat farmoni
52.	**Federal System**	Brit	A system of states that act as one unit but keep their internal affairs independent, as in the United States	Federal tuzum
53.	**Federalism**	Amer	the division of power between the national government (delegated power) and the state governments (reserved power).	Federal tuzum
54.	**Filibuster**	Amer	the technique used in the United States Senate to	Berilgan ovozlarni rad

			delay proceedings and prevent a vote on a controversial issue.	etuvchi nutq
55.	**Flag**	Brit/ amer	A piece of cloth, often of various colours or decorated with emblems, that represents a country or a social group	Bayroq
56.	**Free Enterprise**	Amer	an economic system in which one makes decisions on what products to make, how much of that product to produce, and how to establish the price.	Mustaqil korxona
57.	**Full Faith And Credit Clause**	Amer	a constitutional provision in Article IV of the Constitution that requires all states to honor the laws, judgments, and public documents of every other state.	Qonunlrni hurmat qilgan holda, unga bo'ysunish
58.	**Gerrymandering**	Amer	the construction of an election district so as to give a distinct advantage to one party or group over another. This process was named after Elbridge Gerry.	Saylovni tashkil qilishning samarador metodi

59.	**Government**	Brit	A system, involving a group of senior ministers, that runs a state and gives effect to its laws	Hukumat
60.	**Government Chief Whip**	Brit	The person responsible for organising and co-ordinating Government	Hukumat rahbari
61.	**Head Of State**	Brit	A formal leader of a country or a group of people organised under one government, for example the President in Ireland and the Queen in the United Kingdom	Davlat boshlig'i
62.	**Home Style**	Amer	the technique used by a member of Congress to properly present himself/herself to constituents.	Parlament a'zosini o'z fikrini bayon qilish texnikasi
63.	**House Of Parliament**	Brit	A gathering of representatives to debate issues and make laws	Parlament uyi

64.	**House Of Representatives**	Amer	the lower house of Congress in which states are represented based on population. Presently there are 435 members in this body.	Ijro etuvchi vakillik
65.	**Ideology**	Brit/ amer	A set of connected ideas, usually about a political system, or a way of looking at something	Mafkura
66.	**Impeachment**	Amer	a Constitutional check the Congress has on the President or other high federal officials. It involves an accusation against that official.	Ayblash, qoralash
67.	**Implied Power**	Amer	a power that is not really stated directly but is implied in Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution. This is called the necessary and proper clause of the elastic clause.	Ko'zda tutilgan qonun
68.	**Impoundment**	Amer	when the president refuses to all an agency of the government spend funds	Musodara qilmoq

			authorized and allocated by Congress.	
69.	**Inalienable Rights**	Amer	the natural rights of all men defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property that can only be taken away by God. Government is created to protect these rights.	Huquqlar daxlsizligi
70.	**Incumbency**	Amer	one who holds public office that normally carry some type of electoral advantage.	Rasmiy lavozim
71.	**Incumbent**	Brit	A person who currently holds an Office	Joriy hukumat rahbari
72.	**Indirect Democracy**	Amer	a political process in which the people control the government through elected political officials. This is also called a republic.	Bilvosita demokratiya
73.	**Inherent Powers**	Amer	those powers the federal government exercises in foreign affairs which are not specifically stated in the Constitution. The are available because of the	Milliy hokimiyat

			status the United States has as a national government.	
	Initiative	Amer	the procedure that allows voters to initiate legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition	Tashabbus
	Interstate Compact	Amer	an agreement among or between states that is approved by Congress.	Shtatlararo kelishuv
	Joint Committee	Amer	a committee made up of members of both houses of government in order to speed action on the legislation	Qo'shma qo'mita
	Judicial Branch	Amer	one of the three branches of our government with the purpose of interpreting laws.	Ijroiy hokimiyat
74.	**Judicial Review**	Amer	a power the Supreme Court conferred upon itself in the 1803 case of Marbury v. Madison (1803) to review the constitutionality of acts passed by Congress or actions by the president.	Qonunni qayta tahlil etish

75.	**Judiciary**	Brit	The branch of government that is concerned with interpreting laws and upholding justice	Sud hokimiyati
76.	**Jus Sanguinis**	Amer	citizenship acquired by citizenship of the parents.	Ota-ona tomonidan fuqarolik berilishi
77.	**Jus Soli**	Amer	citizenship acquired by place of birth.	Yashash joyidan berilgan fuqarolik
78.	**Labour Movement**	Brit	A broad group of workers that includes trade unions and the Labour Party	Ishchilar harakati
79.	**Laissez Faire**	Amer	a French term meaning to let alone. This refers that the government should not get involved with the peoples' lives.	Fuqarolik
80.	**Lame Duck**	Amer	an official who has been defeated in the election but his/her term of office has not expired.	Ish muddati tagamagan, lekin saylovda mag'lub bo'lgan nomzod
81.	**Legislature**	Brit	The branch of government that makes laws	Qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat

82.	**Liberty**	Brit	Freedom from control by a person or group	Ozodlik
83.	**Line Item Veto**	Amer	the authority of the executive (often the governor) to veto parts of bill without vetoing the entire piece of legislation.	Ijro etuvchi hokimiyatning qarorlarni rad etishi
84.	**Lobbyist**	Amer	a person who works for an organized special interest group, association, or corporation. An attempt is made to influence policy decisions primarily in the legislative branch of government.	Qonun chiqaruvchi organ qarorlariga ta'sir etuvchi shaxs
85.	**Localism**	Amer	when states or certain areas tend to act independently and not as a part of the country.	Maxalliy hududning nustaqil boshqaruvga ega bo'lishi
86.	**Long Ballot**	Amer	originated in the 1820's because of the belief that the voting population should be able to elect all of the officials that govern them.	Yashirin ovoz berish
87.	**Loose Interpretation**	Amer	a Hamiltonian view of the Constitution that	Chiqarilgan qarorni qo'llab

			advocates the idea that the federal government has a wide range of powers as implied in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.	quvvatlash
88.	**Maintaining Election**	Amer	an election that indicates the existence of a pattern of partisan support.	Tarafdor kishilar yordamida saylov o'tkazish
89.	**Majority Floor Leader**	Amer	the legislative position held by an important party member who is chosen by the majority party in caucus or conference. The job is designed to keep members of that party in line and determine the agenda of that branch of government.	Partiyanining asosiy kengash boshqaruvchi a'zosi
90.	**Majority Party**	Brit	The political party that wins more votes in an election than other political parties	Eng ko'p ovoz to'plagan partiya
91.	**Manifesto**	Brit	A document stating a political party's values, goals and intended actions	Partiya ustavi
92.	**Minority Floor**		the party leader in each	Partiya a'zolari

	Leader	Amer	house of government elected by the minority party.	tomonidan saylangan deputat
93.	**Monarchy**	Brit	A system of government by a king or queen	Monarxiya
94.	**Nation**	Brit	A group of people, often with the same language or culture, who think of themselves as a community and have, or want to have, their own government	Millat
95.	**National Debt**	Amer	the total amount of money the government owes.	Ichki qarz
96.	**National Security Council**	Amer	a part of the executive branch of government that is a planning and advisory group whose function is to assist the president on matters of national security.	Milliy xavfsizlik xizmati
97.	**Necessary And Proper Clause**	Amer	the implied powers clause located in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution. It states that	Muhim modda

			aside from the enumerated powers given to the federal government, it also has the power to pass any law that can be traced back to those powers delegated in the Constitution.	
98.	**Nominating Convention**	Amer	a meeting in which a political party will choose its candidate for president.	Partiya bosh kotibini saylash
99.	**Nominee**	Brit	A person who is nominated, or proposed by others, as a candidate for public office	Nomzodi tavsiya etilgan vakil
100.	**Oligarchy**	Amer	government control is in the hands of limited number of people who are chosen on the basis of wealth and power.	Cheklangan shaxslar tomonidan boshqariladigan davlat
101.	**Ombudsman**	Brit	A public official who is responsible for investigating complaints against Government or the public service	Ombudsman (inson huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi vakil
102.	**One-Person Rule**	Brit	A system of government in which one person holds all	Yagona shaxs tomonidan boshqariluvchi

			power over a country or state	hukumat
103.	**Override**	Amer	means to overrule and refers to the aspect of the checks and balances system in which Congress can override a presidential veto by a two-thirds vote.	Ovozlarning uchdan ikki qismidan oshib ketishi
104.	**Parliament**	Brit	An assembly of elected representatives that forms the legislature of a state or a nation and may have both an upper and a lower house	Parlament
105.	**Party Policy**	Brit	The rules, values and approaches that a political party obeys and follows	Partiyaning ish olib borish siyosati
106.	**Pocket Veto**	Amer	the constitutional procedure that president may use to prevent a bill from coming a law without giving specific reasons.	Xech qanday sabab ko'rsatmasdan qonun loyihasini bekor qilish
107.	**Political Action Committee**	Amer	a legal organization whose function it is to collect money and make	Partiya siyosiy komitasi

			campaign contributions to selected candidates.	
108.	**Political Efficacy**	Amer	the belief that one can have a forceful and meaningful impact on public affairs.	Siyosiy ta'sir
109.	**Political Machine**	Amer	an organization for running a city or state government by dispensing patronage or favors from the smallest units of government (neighborhood or ward) to the largest. The head of this organization is called a boss.	Siyosiy boshqarma
110.	**Poll Tax**	Amer	the requirement that a person must pay a certain amount of money in order to vote. This was found to be unconstitutional in 1964 by the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.	A'zolik badali
111.	**President Pro Tempore**	Amer	the senior member of the majority party in the Senate who serves as the president of the Senate	Partiya asosiy kengashi boshqaruvchisi

			when the Vice-President is absent.	
112.	**Primary Election**	Amer	an election held before the general election to determine the main candidates representing the various parties.	Ilk saylov
113.	Prime Minister	Brit	the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons, Chairman of the Cabinet	Bosh minister
114.	**Prior Restraint**	Amer	limiting First Amendment rights prior to the actual activity that would carry out that freedom (a speech being made, a movie being shown, a newspaper or book being published, etc.)	Oldingi cheklov
115.	**Public Domain**	Amer	the lands held by the state or federal government.	Mahalliy hokimiyat
116.	**Quota**	Brit	The number of votes that a candidate needs to win a seat under the proportional representation (PR) system	To'planishi kerak bo'lgan ovozlar soni

117.	**Recall Election**	Amer	a special election called by voters to remove an elected official before his/her term expires.	Qayta saylov o'tkazish
118.	**Red Tape**	Amer	a way of describing dissatisfaction with the workings of a bureaucracy in terms of inefficiency, mismanagement, and frustration.	Qog'ozbozlikdan norozi bo'lish
119.	**Referendum**	Amer	the procedure that allows voters to vote directly on issues instead of going through the indirect process of having legislators vote for those issues.	Referendum
120.	**Referendum, Constitutional**	Brit	A referendum that takes place to let voters decide whether the Government can make a proposed change to the Constitution and to give them a chance to say they are for or against the proposed	Konstitutsiyaviy referendum

			change	
121.	**Regional Authorities**	Brit	State-funded bodies that coordinate and review public services at regional level	Mahalliy hokimiyat
122.	**Representative**	Brit	A person who acts on behalf of others or someone elected to a law-making body	Vakil
123.	**Representative Government**	Amer	also known as an indirect democracy or a republic. This is when the people elect representatives to make laws for their benefit.	Boshqaruvchi hokimiyat
124.	**Republic**	Amer	the type of government in which voters elect representatives to make the laws for the country.	Respublika
125.	**Reserved Power**	Amer	powers that are reserved for the states as identified in the Tenth amendment to the Constitution.	Zaxiradagi kuchlar
126.	**Retrospective Voting**	Amer	voting that takes into consideration such things as the performance of the political party, the	Qonunga binoan ovoz berish

			officeholder, and/or the administration.	
127.	**Safe Seat**	Amer	an elected office where the party in power or the incumbent is so strong that being reelected is a foregone conclusion.	Amaldagi partiya
128.	**Secession**	Brit	The act of pulling out from a political alliance or association	Partiyadan ajralib chiqish
129.	Secret Ballot	Brit	an official ballot printed at public expense on which the names of all the candidates and proposals appear and which is distributed only at the polling place and marked in secret	Yashirin ovoz berish
130.	**Sedition**	Amer	the attempt to overthrow a government by force or at least interrupt its activities.	Hokimiyatni kuch bilan ag'darish
131.	**Self-Government**	Brit	Also known as self-rule, the political independence of a country, people or region	O'zini-o'zi boshqaruvchi hokimiyat

2.2 Presenting ways of terms in socio-political dictionaries

Carrying research on terminology has always been one of the most learnt topics and still the theme has got relevant value on Uzbek language linguistics. Classification of Uzbek terms has conducted on several dissertations, but still there are some less researched branches of it. Because dividing terms into small groups plays key role not only in scientific sphere, but also in social life as well. The advantages of classification of terminology are visible in education system, in oral industrial speeches, conducting scientific written documents, in publishing books, manuals, articles and translating books from foreign languages into Uzbek language.

A dictionary is a list of words with their definitions, a list of characters with its glyph or a list of words with corresponding words in other languages. Many dictionaries also provide pronunciation information, word derivations, histories, or etymologies, illustrations, usage guidance, and examples in sentences. Dictionaries come in two basic philosophies, prescriptive and descriptive. Most modern dictionaries are descriptive, although many, such as the *American Heritage* dictionaries make extensive efforts to provide information on the best usage, and almost all dictionaries provide some information on words considered erroneous, vulgar, or easily confused. In any case, in the long run, usage alone determines the meaning of words, although dictionaries provide conservative continuity, even the most descriptive. Language community issues can often be a determinant of what to include and what to leave out spelled in Hiragana (for Japanese dictionaries) and Hangeul (for Korean dictionaries), with the Chinese characters inserted in parentheses after each entry word. Dictionaries come in two basic philosophies, prescriptive and descriptive. Most modern dictionaries are descriptive, although many, such as the *American Heritage* dictionaries make extensive efforts to provide information on the best

usage, and almost all dictionaries provide some information on words considered erroneous, vulgar, or easily confused. In any case, in the long run, usage alone determines the meaning of words, although dictionaries provide conservative continuity, even the most descriptive. Language community issues can often be a determinant of what to include and what to leave out. Another variant is the glossary, an alphabetical list of defined terms in a specialized field, such as medicine or science. The simplest dictionary, a defining dictionary, provides a core glossary of the simplest meanings of the simplest concepts. From these, other concepts can be explained and defined, in particular for those who are first learning a language. In English the commercial defining dictionaries typically include only one or two meanings of under 2000 words. With these, the rest of English, and even the 4000 most common English idioms and metaphors, can be defined. Since words and their meanings develop over time, dictionary entries are organized to reflect these changes. Dictionaries may either list meanings in the historical order in which they appeared, or may list meanings in order of popularity and most common use. Dictionaries also differ in the degree to which they are *encyclopedic*, providing considerable background information, illustrations, and the like, or *linguistic*, concentrating on etymology, nuances of meaning, and quotations demonstrating usage.

As for the object of my dissertation work, I conducted my research on the socio-political dictionaries which are published in Uzbek-English and English-Uzbek languages.

First dictionary is compiled by assis. Professor N.M. Kambarov in Tashkent, 2014. The dictionary consists of two volumes, the first one is universal handbook and dictionary, the second is Uzbek-English dictionary of modern socio-political vocabulary. The universal hand book has got 25 themes which are related to socio-political sphere of life. The terms are given in

thematic method with alphabetic order. Each subgroups of a book has got its own sphere of use.

The Uzbek-English dictionary of modern socio-political vocabulary, is written also in alphabetic order, but here words are given according to their meaning. Dictionary started with the term of "abadiylashtirish" which is translated into English:

Abadiylashtirish-to perpetuate, to keep someone's memory.

The dictionary consists of more than 25 thousand of terms and word-combinations. Compiler tried to give synonymous line to each term as could as possible, there is given detailed explanation of presented terms, and phrases which is the word is used on it.

The second dictionary which I used as an object of my dissertation is English socio-political dictionary which was compiled in Tashkent, 1976.

It has also more than 20 thousand terms which are given in alphabetic order. The compilers tried to easy the dictionary as could as possible, that's why they give the term in English, and explained their meaning, originated source, their equivalents in Russian and Binominal languages.

Moreover, author used some Russian terms without any translation or appropriate version in Uzbek language as well. They are: deputat, diplomat, institute, pensiya, respublika, kapitalist, presidium, strategiya. They are counted as Russian binominal terms in both Russian and Uzbek. I can say that without any hesitation, the dictionary is very useful and easy to use, because of good structure of it. Dictionary compiler presented Russian or binominal term in first place, then its Uzbek equivalents. For making easy to find more word-combinations, author gave some phrases concerning to the presented term. For instance:

без призрений ребенок-boqimsiz bola

вредние насладие старова- eskilikning zararli qoldiqi

Furthermore, author gave some examples, namely Uzbek affixes which are used to form a new word. The suffix is derived from Persian-Tadjik language, but frequently used to form new words in Uzbek.

Ударник-zarbdor-Shock worker, industrious

Аксионер-hissador-partner

Диктатор-hukmdor-dictator

Довериний –vakolatdor-credential

Presenting easy words to re member and synonymous line, helped to stay longer in usage, they got constant place in vocabulary. It should be pointed out that, author could show the preference of Uzbek language in quantity of terms. He gave several synonyms of a Russian term, such as:

Korrespondetsiya- yozishma, maqola, xabar, ma'lumot-correspondence

Oppozitsiya- qarshilik, muxolifiyat-opposition

Polojeniya- qonun, qoida, nizom-decree, law

2.3 Lexical and grammatical characteristics of a term

A term can be used in several majors, but its meaning differs from each other and interpreted differently to foreign languages. For example, Uzbek word "morfologiya" (morphology) is used in linguistics as a system of parts of speech. In botany, it is the branch which is learnt the substance and formation of soil. The term means "the branch of biology that researches types of different

organs and their parts". A term is a particular definition of a word, which is applicable to a special situation. For example, in disciplines such as sociology, psychology, biology, geography, there are terms that convey a unique meaning to the user. A term can be used to express an idea, an abstract thought, an object, a concept, etc. A term always represents something. The special feature of a term is that even though it may have a general meaning in our day to day life, it is different from the meaning with which it is associated in a particular discipline. A term is a word that has meaning (semantics) and most often refers to objects, ideas, events or a state of affair. A term is (in addition to being a word) a point of reference, whereas a word is only a constituent of language. Hence, all terms are words, but only some words can be terms. A term refers to something, either abstract or concrete. Because a term refers to something (e.g. object, event, relation) it represents that something. Terms can easily be spotted if they can be associated with other terms, hence forming a set of terms - a terminology. Thus, to spot the difference between a term and a word requires that the term represent something. The first duty of a lexicographer is to get the words in. The editor of a dictionary for native speakers must aim at a very wide inclusion policy, for very often it is the rare and unusual words and senses that people will want to look up. The editor of a dictionary for foreign learners, on the other hand, will aim to be more selective, presenting and explaining just those words that, in his/her Judgment, a foreign learner will need to know.

English is not an agglutinating language like Turkish or — some would say—German [6, p.93], where the problems of finding word boundaries are much more serious, but nevertheless deciding on word boundaries in English raises a couple of interesting questions. Just two examples will be discussed. The problem of phrasal verbs in English is well known. It seems obvious that *take off* .— what a plane does when it leaves the ground and starts to fly .—is not the same word as the base verb *take*. It has been said that *take off* has as

about as much to do with *take* as *disease* has to do with *ease*. Clearly, then, these two verbs should be treated as separate lexical items in the dictionary. But then should a dictionary aim to include all phrasal verbs? What about phrasal verbs such as *finish up*? Should that be an entry in the dictionary too? [7, p. 5] The standard answer is no, because the meaning is compositional: in this expression, *finish* still means 'finish', and the force of *up* is merely completive-intensive. But then there are phrasal verbs such as *break up* which have both idiosyncratic and completive-intensive meanings: A gathering such as a political demonstration can break up, or can be broken up by the police; a married couple or two people in a relationship can break up (in which case they are no longer in a relationship); in American English, when people break up, they are overwhelmed by emotion and start laughing or crying; and there are several other meanings for which both the verb *break* and the particle *up* must be present. But then there are meanings where the particle is optional: for example, you can break a table, or you can break a table up. Here, the role of the particle is to reinforce the meaning of *break,* suggesting that the table gets broken into not just two but several pieces. But sometimes, in English, disappointingly for lexicographers who work so hard on definitions and grammar, it seems that people use dictionaries mainly for spelling. This is almost certainly true, at least of dictionaries of the English language, the spelling of which is not phonetic but contains many irregularities and idiosyncrasies. On the other hand, maybe inflections (morphology) and dialect differences are less of a problem in English. Dictionary makers must offer guidance where guidance is needed.

People look to a dictionary for guidance [27, p. 152]**,** not only on spelling and inflections, but also on correct usage and word choice. Should we say 'uninterested' or 'disinterested', is there a difference? Nowadays you can hear people saying, 'I totally refute that'. No, you cannot refute a proposition by declaration. You can say, 'I deny that', because *deny* is a performative verb, like

promise: you can deny or promise something merely by saying so. *Refute*, however, was not a performative verb until recently. To refute a proposition, in the traditional meaning of the word, effective argumentation is needed, not just performance of a speech act. Now, however, it is being used as a strong synonym of *deny*. 'I totally refute that' is politicians' speak for 'I don't want to acknowledge that it's true'. The dictionary should explain that careful writers and speakers still make a distinction in meaning between the two words.

Another example of the sort of guidance that a dictionary should give concern grammatical complementation [28, p.162]. Should one say 'bored with' or 'bored of'? More and more people say 'I'm bored of that'. Is it right or wrong? The usage of an increasingly large number of educated speakers of English cannot be ignored. There is no logical argument against *bored of* Prepositional choice represents a set of arbitrary conventions. This example contrasts with other common usages, which can be objected to on logical grounds: for example, 'He could of done it' and 'He should of done it', which, though common, are errors. Here, the auxiliary verb *have* is clearly required; it has been replaced by the preposition *of*, which in rapid speech is a homophone of *have*, as a result of grammatical ignorance.

Likewise, 'between you and I', which is even more common, is objectionable on the logical grounds that English prepositions govern object-case pronouns (in no variety of standard English does anyone say, 'He gave it to I' or 'She came home with I'); there is a perfectly good object-case pronoun, *me*. This error is a result of the death of grammatical case in English (except for a few pronouns) coupled with hypercorrection. What has happened is this: schoolchildren are taught that it is wrong to say 'me and' in subject position (as in 'me and my friends are going on holiday'), but they do not fully understand the nature of the grammatical error, so, with hypercorrection, they use 'and I' in

place of 'me and' on all occasions, regardless of case. Thus, 'Between you and I'

has become established as a formula among people who have no sensitivity to grammatical case. The question is, should a dictionary acknowledge such errors as part of English, and if so, what should it say? Another example concerns the so-called split infinitive. In English, for at least three hundred years, there has been a lively debate — especially among people who believe that English is really Latin in disguise [19, p. 214]— about whether it is acceptable to 'split' an infinitive by putting an adverb between the infinitive marker and the verb. Can you say 'to boldly go [where no man has been before]'? There is no logical objection to this, but conservative self-appointed pundits object to it. The dictionary should give a ruling.

After seeing all observations on presenting approaches and different methods of giving socio-political terms in dictionaries, I can say that without any hesitation, giving terms in alphabetic order is one of the frequently used ways in compiling dictionary. Besides, giving synonymic line, different explanations, set phrases and word combinations makes the dictionary easy to use and causes to be counted as a best dictionary to conduct any scientific, research work. As socio-political events play key role in the life of a country, it influences to Uzbekistan's progress, so researching socio-political vocabulary is very important. The vocabulary layer is a language expression of everything which happen historical events in human society and social life. It embraces rather a wide range of words expressing the notion in words on the structure of the state and power, their specific features, state administration, the sate of separate people in the government and in social hierarchy. Studying of the socio-political vocabulary is of great linguistic interest. At present much attention is paid to the study of socio-political vocabulary as the role of the research of political communication. In spite of the fact that there exist a lot of works of different topics and fields the study of some problems related to socio-political vocabulary remains unsolved. So, establishing of temporary framework

of the development of socio-political dictionary, defining the limits of thematic groups are needed in further working out.

Chapter III. The principles of presenting terms in dictionaries

Lexicography is an important branch of applied linguistics and is closely connected with lexicology. It is a science of dictionary compiling. Lexicography is connected with all the levels of language (semantics, lexicology, grammar, phonetics, stylistics) [31, p7]. The dictionary is really the meeting of all the systems - linguistic and non-linguistic. The meaning of lexical units upon which the lexicographer concentrates his attention presents very special difficulties of its own. A lexicographer is doing scientific work but he publishes it for the users whose needs are more practical. Each entry must be self-contained, as we consult a single entry in a dictionary.

3.1 Compiling approaches of socio-political dictionaries

Lexicography is used in two different senses:

- *Practical lexicography* is the art or craft of writing dictionaries.

- *Theoretical lexicography* is the theory or scholarly discipline of analyzing and describing dictionaries.

The term lexicology is variously used. Some use it as a synonym for theoretical lexicography; others use it for a branch of linguistics pertaining to the treasure of words in a particular language.

A dictionary is a list of words with their definitions, a list of characters with its glyph or a list of words with corresponding words in other languages. Many dictionaries also provide pronunciation information, word derivations, histories, or etymologies, illustrations, usage guidance, and examples in sentences. The classification of dictionaries is a very important aspect of lexicography "bearing a direct practical significance" [25, p.16] to the preparation of dictionaries. The entire work of dictionary making from the planning stage to the preparation of press copy, at its different stages, viz. collection of materials, selection and setting of entries and arrangement of entries and their meanings is largely

governed on the basis of which the dictionary is classified. Dictionaries can be classified into different types on the basis of several criteria, varying from the nature of the lexical entry to the prospective user of the dictionary. Below are presented some main criteria for the classification of dictionaries [15, p.89].

1.   Density of entries: whether the word list is general or restricted and special? Does it also cover regional and social dialects, jargons and slangs and archaisms?

2.   The number of languages involved: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual etc.

3.   The nature of entries: whether lexical only or also encyclopedic, the degree of concentration on strictly lexical data.

4.   Axis of time: whether diachronic (dynamic) or synchronic (static).

5.   Arrangement of entries: alphabetical or semantic or causal.

6.   Purpose: whether normative or referential.

7.   The prospective user: whether meant for the general reader to find out general linguistic information or for special users to know some special aspects of the lexical unit say etymology etc.? Is it meant for the general language or only for the language of literature, there too, the language of some author, here again the language of some of his works? All these criteria can be applied, sometimes alone and sometimes with others, for the classification of dictionaries.

From the point of linguistic view, dictionaries may be divided into encyclopedic and linguistic. Linguistic dictionaries are dictionaries which are concerned with the lexical units of the language and all their linguistic properties. Usually the word encyclopedia suggests a huge work of many volumes concerned with all the fields of human knowledge. Linguistic

dictionaries are dictionaries which are concerned with the lexical units of the language and all their linguistic properties. Linguistic dictionaries can be divided into different categories by different criteria. One of the divisions is that between diachronic and synchronic dictionaries. Among the diachronic dictionaries two types are distinguished: historical (dictionaries that register the changes that occur in the form and meaning of a word) and etymological (that concentrates their attention on the origin of a word). Synchronic dictionaries (descriptive) are concerned with the present day form, meaning and use of words. According to the nature of their word-list the dictionaries may be grouped into general and restricted. General dictionary represents the vocabulary as a whole with a degree of completeness depending on the scope of the book. The Oxford Dictionary is one of the largest dictionaries of this type. General dictionaries are contrasted to special or restricted dictionaries. They cover only a certain specific part of the vocabulary. The restriction may be based on any variation of a language, e.g. technical, terminological, phraseological dictionaries, dictionaries of abbreviations, of foreign words, of slang, of idioms. One more type of dictionaries is a Thesaurus. Ideographic dictionaries are designed for English-speaking writers, orators or translators seeking to express their ideas adequately. The Latin word thesaurus means treasury. For dictionaries in which words and their definitions belong to the same language, the terms unilingual, monolingual, explanatory are used. These dictionaries provide information on all aspects of the lexical units entered: graphical, phonetic, grammatical, semantic, stylistic, etymological, etc. The dictionaries, giving information of the former type, are called linguistic or general dictionaries and those giving information of the latter type, the encyclopedic dictionaries. But before these are described it would be useful to make a distinction between an encyclopedia and a non-encyclopedic dictionary. The encyclopedia are more concerned with the concepts and objects of extra linguistic would, that is the things and in a narrow sense they may be called

'thing books'. Information presented in them is under few general topics. Their aim is to present information, as noted earlier, on all aspects of human knowledge. The items presented are more of denotation character including names of plants, animals, diseases. They also give historical events, geographical features, and biographical sketches of important personalities. Many items found in linguistic or general dictionaries do not find place in them. Such items are function words, verbal forms, and variety of other words. The information provided is more detailed and relates to the history and the description of the item. The non-encyclopedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopedia and a linguistic dictionary. It also includes items that are generally characteristic of an encyclopedia in addition to the items of a linguistic dictionary. In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like a linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopedic dictionary. As already stated any dictionary combines the features of both. The bigger dictionaries like The Century Dictionary, The Oxford English Dictionary and etc., are encyclopedic but all of them are linguistic dictionaries. Even the abridged and concise dictionaries present encyclopedic information in so far as they include proper names and explanation of culture items although it has been contended if proper names (realia) could be included in the purely linguistic dictionaries because it may make the dictionary encyclopedic. So, many dictionaries give them not in the main body of the dictionary but in appendices.

According to classification and subdivisions of special dictionaries, dictionary compilers and linguists divide them into several groups, concentration on their their covering special geographical regions, social dialects or special spheres of human activity, their formal shape, their semantic aspect and their

relational value in the lexical stock of the language, their collocation value, special language units and others[11, p.123].

The first group includes the dictionaries of the following:

A. dialects

B. technical terms – glossaries

C. special professions, arts and crafts etc.,

D. slangs, jargons and argot etc.

(a) Dialect dictionaries: dialect dictionaries present all the characteristic of a general dictionary in their description of the lexical units. But they deal with the word stock of a particular geographical region or social group. The dictionaries usually contain words not found in the standard language i.e. words which are variations of the standard form, or words whose meanings are restricted to a particular area or social group. The preparation of these dictionaries is generally associated with dialect surveys. Under the dialect dictionaries may be included the dictionaries of regionalisms.

(b) The dictionary of technical terms deals with technical terms in a language. Terminology is a major and vital part of the vocabulary of any language. These dictionaries are generally prepared by special bodies and commissions formed specially for the purpose. They contain either terms peculiar to a particular subject field or general words with special meanings for special fields.

(c) Closely related to the dictionaries of technical terms are those of different professions, trades, crafts, sports etc. These dictionaries present words peculiar to a particular professions e.g. Dictionary of fishing terms etc.

(d) Not very far removed form these dictionaries are the dictionaries of slangs, jargons, argot etc. These dictionaries contain closed set of words used by a particular class of people. These words are either newly coined words or general words with some new special and secret meaning attached to them. In both cases the secrecy of the word is strictly maintained and is considered a taken of group solidarity. Any violations in the norms results in the disowning of the person in the group.

Special dictionaries classified on the basis of the formal aspects of the lexical units are of the following types:

i.   2.1 Spelling or orthographical dictionaries

ii.   2.2 Pronouncing dictionaries

iii.   2.3Word formation dictionaries (including roots, verbs etc.),

iv.   2.4 Dictionaries of homonyms,

v.   2.5 Grammatical dictionaries,

vi.   2.6 Dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms etc.

a)   Spelling or orthographical dictionaries give spelling of words with their phonetic variants. They give tones, stress and accents also, wherever relevant. To this group belong dictionaries which give information whether words would be written together or separately. These dictionaries are normative in character and are used as reference points for correct spelling. The general dictionaries are also refereed for correct spelling, especially by the foreigners. But the orthographical dictionaries differ from the

general dictionaries in not giving any other information than spelling.

b) Pronouncing dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. They are also normative and are referred to for correct pronunciation. The information supplied in these dictionaries is different form the general dictionaries. They present variant pronunciation as well as the pronunciation of grammatical forms.

c) Word formation or derivational dictionaries give different word forming elements viz., prefixes, suffixes etc. Some of the learner's dictionaries attain the nature of word formation dictionaries is so for as they give lists of prefixes and suffixes. To this class belong the dictionaries of roots, verbs etc. Whitney's Dictionary of Sanskrit verb root belongs to this class.

d) Dictionaries of homonyms present the homonyms of a language. Some of them give illustrative examples.

e) Grammatical dictionaries are prepared to serve as guide or help book for the understanding of (correct) grammatical system of the language. This is more helpful, when the grammatical system of the language is very difficult and complex. In a grammatical dictionary, the whole grammatical structure of the language is given in the introduction. The different grammatical categories and paradigms are numbered. These numbers are given for gender, type of declension etc. These dictionaries are very useful for teachers of the language.

Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms: they present the abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in a language. Many dictionaries give list of common abbreviations as appendices.

On the basis of semantic aspect and relational value in the lexical stock of the language, dictionaries can be classified differently from other aspects of classification of dictionary compiling. It is divided into four groups. Here are following groups:

      i.   Dictionary of synonyms,

      ii.   Dictionary of antonyms,

      iii.   Ideographical or ideological dictionary,

      iv.   Dictionary of frequency counts.

a)   The dictionaries of synonyms give the list of synonyms (near synonyms to be more specific). Sometimes this dictionary simply enumerates the different synonyms of particular lexical items but sometimes they are accompanied by illustrative examples of the occurrence of the synonyms. Needless to say that the second process is more useful. These dictionaries help in finding the finer distinctions of meaning of a particular lexical unit in terms of its relation to the other members of the group. They are useful for the writers to find out a proper word in writing. For learners these dictionaries are useful as they provide information on relation of words.

b) The dictionaries of antonyms give antonyms of a language and can be useful in finding out finer sense distinctions of polysemous and synonymous words.

c) The Ideographic or ideological also called systemic dictionaries present words which are semantically related. They are grouped according to concept words or content words. "Lexical items in Ideographic Dictionaries are grouped into families where each one of them stands for one particular psychological dimension". Dictionaries of synonyms are in one sense one of the sub-types of Ideographical Dictionaries.

The dictionaries of Frequency County present the frequency of the lexical units in a language. They usually represent a special corpus of reading material and are useful for the preparation of children's dictionaries, learner's dictionaries, teaching material etc.

If we look at the vocabulary layer and using sphere of words, dictionaries of special lexical units are subdivided generally the following groups:

i. Dictionaries of phrases or phraseological dictionaries: these dictionaries present the phraseological units of the language and are usually accompanied with illustrative examples.

ii. Dictionaries of proverbs and idioms: they deal with proverbs and idioms of a language.

iii. Dictionaries of neologism: such dictionaries present new words introduced in the language and the new meanings acquired by the existing words. They provide good material for the revision of the dictionaries. The addenda given in some dictionaries are very much nearer to this type of dictionaries.

iv. Dictionaries of borrowed words: these dictionaries deal with words which are borrowed in the language from time to time. These dictionaries, in a limited sense, come under the class of etymological dictionaries.

All types of dictionaries differ from one another from their usage sphere, compiling methods, the layer of vocabulary, and the quantity of languages. Below we may see the differences in detail:

An etymological dictionary presents the development of forms of the words; it has a very highly specialized audience. Although a typological classification is essential and has been attempted by many writers, it is impossible to delimit the types into a strict water-tight frame work. The etymological dictionaries have been classified in several categories on the basis of the range of coverage, the number of languages covered etc. the most common is the one which classifies the dictionaries on the fact whether the focus of the dictionary is a single language or many languages. The dictionary with one language as focus deals with the lexical items of one language. The entry of the dictionary is given in that language. The origin of the words of this language is traced back to the proto language. In this process cognate forms form related languages are cited. Since the help of comparative method is taken by giving cognate words such dictionaries develop into comparative dictionaries. In the dictionary which has many languages as its focus the entry word is given in the proto language. The developed forms in different languages are given in the description part of the entry. For borrowings in the language, the etymological dictionary gives the immediate source of the borrowing, its original meaning and forms in cognate languages. If the borrowing is through some other language, the name of the intermediate language and the form there in are also given.

Phraseological dictionaries accumulated vast collections of idiomatic or colloquial phrases, proverbs and other, usually image-bearing word-groups with profuse illustrations. Dictionaries of slang contain elements from areas of substandard speech such as vulgarisms, jargons, taboo words, curse-words, colloquialisms, etc. Dictionaries of word-frequency inform the user as to the frequency of occurrence of lexical units in speech, to be more exact in the "corpus of the reading matter or in the stretch of oral speech on which the word-counts are based [8, p.167]. Pronouncing dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. They indicate variant pronunciations (which are numerous in some cases), as well as the pronunciation of different grammatical forms.

From the point of view of time the dictionaries can be either diachronic (dynamic) or synchronic (static), the former dealing with words across time and the latter at a particular point of time [35, p.98]. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to draw a line between diachronic and synchronic dictionaries. Bigger dictionaries of synchronic/descriptive character, for that matter even the smaller ones, have to include at least some amount of historical information. When a dictionary gives the derivative source of a word in form of the origin tag, usually appended to the head word in the lemma, there is an attempt to give, however superficial it may be, the etymology of the word and in this way the dictionary presents elements of diachronic nature. Larger dictionaries of many English language, meant for the understanding of the literature of the language, include some words from texts of the earlier period. In these cases the lexicographer has to arrange the different usages of the different senses of a lexical unit in some chronological order and thus the descriptive dictionary attains a historical colour. Again, when describing the lexical units of the language, the lexicographer finds some words of rare use or gradually going out of use he makes use of some labels, e.g. archaic, obsolete, obsolescent etc., to describe these words. In doing so he takes his dictionary to the domain of the diachronic

one. The diachronic or historical dictionary has a special class in it which can be called etymological. Although its focus is also to present the history of a lexical unit, its form and purpose are totally different from historical dictionary and it has a limited readership. Its word list is different from the general dictionaries, even from the historical dictionary and in this regard it comes under special type of dictionaries, described later. The main function of both the historical dictionary and the etymological dictionary is to present the history of a lexical item. The difference lies in their approach. The historical dictionary records the development of a lexical item in terms of both the form and the meaning of the particular lexical unit, whereas the etymological dictionary presents the origin of words by tracing the present day words to their oldest forms. The historical dictionary is concerned with a systematic study of changes affecting a lexical unit during its life i.e. within a period from which there is evidence. e.g. in OED from the days of King Alfred to the present time. In order to present these changes in the structure and meaning of a word the lexicographer traces it back to its earliest available occurrence in the literature of the languages and records its development in subsequent stages of the language. In order to do this the lexicographer makes use of all the available works of the language. All the occurrences of the lexical units in different contexts in all works are found out. These contexts are analyzed and compared with each other. By doing this, the lexicographer finds out the different senses of a lexical unit and finer nuances of its meanings. Then these meanings and sub meanings are arranged in chronological order. As for the forms, the changes in their shape are also recorded chronologically. But this is by no means a simple task. The number of words in a language is very large and changes in case of all the words are difficult to record in all their minor details. Moreover, the semantic changes of individual lexical items are arbitrary and cannot be generalized. As a result the lexicographer has to analyse a large amount of data to find out the semantic changes of a lexical unit. The problem arises as to whether a historical

dictionary can cover all the works available in a language and give all citations for all the lexical items. No dictionary, whatever be its resources, can afford to give all this. The lexicographer has to choose some workable way for his dictionary. In order to do this, works are at first listed. Then a selection of works as to which of them would form the corpus of the dictionary is done. For selecting works for the dictionary, two considerations govern the decision of the lexicographer: (1) time and (2) the subject or theme. First, certain broad classifications can be made of the entire period. This classification is based on some criterion like some landmark in the history of the development of the language e.g. some outstanding author or some notable literary or other event. Works from all the periods are selected for the dictionary. The lexicographer has to see that all the periods in the history of a language are given due and even attention. No period should be left without proper representation, otherwise it would be impossible to find a coherent semantic development of a lexical item. It has been contended whether a dictionary like OED, which deals with all the periods of the history of the language, can be a true historical dictionary. It is suggested that it would provide more scientific and accurate account of the history of the words of a language if a particular period is taken up and a detailed analysis of all the works of that period is done, rather than taking total history and divide it into some periods and then making generalizations. For this Period Dictionaries dealing with some particular period may be prepared. A dictionary dealing with the entire period of the history of the language may not do justice in presenting full picture of the semantic history of the lexical stock of language. The second point a lexicographer has to keep in mind while selecting works for a historical dictionary is to see that all the subject fields are equally and evenly represented in the corpus of the dictionary. The synchronic dictionaries are generally grouped into two classes, general and special. General dictionaries contain those words of the language which are of general use representing various spheres of life and presenting a complete picture of the

general language. They are meant for the general user of the language. Special dictionaries either cover a specific part of the vocabulary or are prepared with some definite purpose. By general dictionary it should not be understood that it contains the entire lexical stock of the language. No dictionary, except the dictionary of dead languages wherein the possibility of creation of new words is severely restricted, can give all the words of a language. Although the general dictionaries contain general word list some of the special dictionaries with their focus on some particular purpose contain the general word lists. For example, the dictionaries of pronunciation, the reverse dictionaries, the frequency counts have special purpose but their word list is general.

Most of the analytical and descriptive dictionaries contain some elements of an etymological dictionary is so far as they give what is the derivation or the origin of the word. In descriptive dictionaries, the etymological analysis helps in solving some of the basic problems of lexicography, Etymology helps in deciding the cases of homonymy and polysemy and in ordering the sequence of the meanings of the polysemous words by giving the original or basic meaning. Etymology also helps in solving the problem of unclear meanings of some lexical units.

From the point of view of coverage of languages dictionaries can be monolingual (or explanatory), bilingual and multilingual. But any type of dictionary described earlier can be either monolingual or bilingual. In a monolingual dictionary both the entry words and their definitions or meanings are given in the same language. They may also be called explanatory dictionaries, although the latter term has assumed a special signification. The term monolingual refers to the language only irrespective of the information given in it. Some dictionaries may just give word lists and their meanings and may be monolingual dictionary. The explanatory dictionary, on the contrary, gives more information about different aspects of the lexical unit-script,

pronunciation, grammar, meaning, etymology and profuse illustrations. These dictionaries are meant for the native speakers and "the target set for creating Explanatory Dictionary aims at native speakers with a view to explain one or the other lexical items. In bilingual dictionaries, each entry has translations of words in other language. For example, in a German-English dictionary, the entry Mutter corresponding English word, *mother.*

3.2 Using various methods on presenting terms in a dictionary

Modern society faces an all-embracing process of globalization, affecting all spheres of human activities. And it caused to develop science, technology, business. So that people should know words' meaning in detail and explanations how to use them. Scientists, scholars, engineers began dealing together for compiling a dictionary in order to understand each other, to learn other research works in their major, profession. But at first, it faced several problems to dictionary compilers. S.V. Grin'ov wrote also about these issues in his article.

In the course of my activities concerned with the compiling of various types of terminological dictionaries and preparing guidelines for the elaboration of specialized dictionaries, I was alerted to the glaring lack of manuals or methodological literature concerning the general principles governing the compiling of special dictionaries. Although there are quite a number of national and international norms and regulations concerning the working-out of particular kinds of terminological dictionaries, there is no general soundly based document regulating the preparation and layout of the most widely-used types of special dictionaries, such as defining and translating dictionaries. The same applies to the general theory of lexicography, where there are at the present time no universally accepted, widely-known general rules for dictionary making.

Lexicography is used in two different senses:

- *Practical lexicography* is the art or craft of writing dictionaries.

- *Theoretical lexicography* is the theory or scholarly discipline of analyzing and describing dictionaries.

Structure of dictionary

Macrostructure – overall structural organization of volume, typically:

- front matter, introduction, user guidelines

- body – entries and definitions (plus often other stuff), typically organized alphabetically

- end matter – appendices and additional information, eg. personal names, place names, loan items etc.

Microstructure – internal structure of dictionary entry blocks, typically:

- headword (lemma, form to be looked up) – spelling

- pronunciation

- part of speech category or word class

- semantic specification – senses and reference

- cross-references to related items, related by sense

- collocations, co-occurrence strings

- usage with examples

- etymological or historical notes

There are several types of giving words in dictionaries. Compiler can choose any way up to his desire. Usually 3 approaches are used while compiling dictionary.

- Giving words in alphabetic order
- Ordering words according to using sphere
- Presenting words in thematic principle

Part of speech (Word classes)

- need to be established on language particular basis – notion vs formal characterization

- open word classes versus closed word classes

- open classes: noun, verb, adjective, adverb

- closed word classes: pronoun, determiner, adposition, conjunction

Word meaning

- central lexicographic task is capturing meaning of word in a definition

- many words have more than one meaning – polysemy

- lexemes may sound the same as other lexemes – homonymy (how established) or be written the same as other lexemes (homography)

- need to understand reference (denotation and connotation) and sense (relations between lexemes) and to encode these in a structured way

In these conditions, the specialists from all spheres of science and technology who are engaged in dictionary-making often have no means of acquiring lexicographical knowledge or of obtaining qualified help. As a result, the compilers of terminological dictionaries have to solve all kinds of lexicographical problems in a purely empirical way, guided by their own, often rather vague and erroneous, notions of terminology [18,p. 90]. After many lexicographers' research, dictionary became one of the essential books which people use in their daily life.

If one concentrates on the notion of the word "dictionary", the first idea to come his brain is "it is the book where are given words with translation, definition and explanation of them, some information about the etymology of the word. Writing words in alphabetic order is one of the principles of compiling dictionary". Some think this is the only function of a dictionary, and it will be caused to bear argument among lexicographers. Because there are more

important function is identifying word meaning and word use, and which community members can use them for communicating with each other.

All about this, linguists can learn in lexicography. It is one of the main branches of linguistics. Lexicography discusses the issues of compiling dictionary principles and methods, the types of dictionary and the users' need to dictionary. One can acquire dictionary types and their functions. Here are several types of them, like translation dictionaries (monolingual, bilingual, multilingual) phrase logic, idiomatic etymological, dialectic, orthographic, encyclopedic, historical and terminological dictionaries. The main two dictionaries are encyclopedic and linguistic. Encyclopedic dictionary consists of a lot of information about everything in nature and science, historical events, outstanding scholarships and people, countries and cities. This type of dictionary also divides into two: universal encyclopedic and subject encyclopedic [16,p.165].

Universal encyclopedic includes many scientific and literal facts, info about inventions, scholars, poets, and scientists and other branches of social and political life. Subject encyclopedic dictionary includes terms regarding to certain major.

Language learners use mainly the second type, it is linguistic dictionary. As it consists of words, phrases, proverbs, idioms, sayings with their meanings, orthographic and phonetic features. The dictionary aims to give survey about language category, lexicology and language stable units. Linguistic dictionary falls into two types. They are general and specific dictionaries. In our daily life we use general dictionary, as it includes general layer words, language units, and phrases. Moreover it consists of their usage and meanings. Specific dictionary includes Microsystems of specific layer, terms concerning to specific part. Frequently used dictionary is used for interpreting purposes, it is translation dictionary. In this book dictionary compiler gives a word in source language and finds its equivalent in target language, then synonyms, antonyms. Nowadays

new type of dictionary is becoming famous and mostly used. It is terminological dictionary. At the end of XX century science and technology started developing, for that reason people felt necessity the list of terms. And lexicographers started compiling terminological dictionary. Nowadays there are many terminological dictionary based on different branches. There are several kinds of dictionaries like orthographic, dialectic, etymologic, synonym and antonyms dictionaries. As translation dictionary is one of the most used dictionaries, we want to give more details about it. Dictionary users must be made a distinction between two major kinds of translation dictionary. First one is traditional major dictionaries which are based on historical principles and report word history and etymology. The multi-volume Oxford English Dictionary (first edition appeared between 1884 and 1928; the second edition was published in 1986) can be example for it [24, p.56]. The OED is a dictionary on historical principles: it places the etymology of the word first and then gives the oldest known meaning of the word after the etymology. But recent developments are being changed the word meaning, and it is unstable now, changes quite rapidly — so this means that, in a historical dictionary, the current meaning of many words is placed last. For example, a dictionary on historical principles will tell you that a camera is a small vaulted room and next that it is the treasury of the papal curia. Somewhat later on it will tell you that a camera is a darkened room at the top of a house, with a hole in the roof, above which is a mirror. The camera obscura reflects images of the surrounding city or countryside on a light table in the room. The importance of this obscure term is that it is the link between our modern word camera and the historical meaning, 'small room'. Only right at the end of the entry does a dictionary on historical principles mention that a camera is an apparatus for taking photographs or for taking movies.[31, p.4]

The second type of monolingual dictionary is compiled on the basis of synchronic principles. Basically, a synchronic dictionary puts the order of senses

and placing the modern meaning first. It means that dictionary based on synchronic principles tells you first that a camera is an apparatus for taking photographs and shooting movies. It then goes on to explain where the word comes from and how the modern senses developed. Thus dictionary user finds out that main focus in a synchronic dictionary is on reporting conventional meanings and use, rather than on historical and etymological research. Examples for these type dictionaries: the Encyclopedic World Dictionary (1971) and Collins English Dictionary (1979), New Oxford Dictionary of English (1998), The American Heritage Dictionary (AHD 1969) Third New International Dictionary (1961). But I have to admit that using what kind of dictionary is up to people's nation also, as Americans have still been using the Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary, a dictionary on historical principles (first edition was published in 1898) [16, p 160]. Europeans oppositely use dictionaries on synchronic principles. As in such kind of dictionaries are published words' new meanings and neologisms as well. Some words have been stable in meaning since English began; others have changed their meaning more than once._For instance the word "silly" means "happy" when it started have been using in oral speech, but after a while it changed its meaning.

Above we talked about dictionary's main function; now let's look at the other functions of it. For instance it has a socially integrative function and makes explicit the basis of words and meanings and usage. Some words have different meanings and grammatical structures, their using layer also differ from each other. For example they are based to slang, or only used appropriately in spoken contexts, regions or dialects; others are only used in formal legal documents , or in romantic fiction or in poetry; others are meaningful and clear, but should not be used at all in polite society [23,p.45]. But well-organized and compiled dictionary reports all of these aspects explicitly. It is not only an inventory of words, their meanings, how the word should spell correctly, which prepositions can be used with, and their syntagmatic patterns. The dictionary is expected to

give rulings on what is correct and what is incorrect in different situations and contexts. In these cases people need guidance to choose correct usage and word choice, and dictionary can play this role. Moreover it is helpful on learning correct spelling and inflection. Let's take some example. If you want to say someone's honor and ambition, how famous he is, one should use the word "mashhur" in Uzbek, for interpreting this word to English let's take Uzbek-English dictionary to your hand and look up the word, you can find out several translation, but point is, you can find the word "outstanding", "famous" and "notorious" in one line, though the last translation gives negative meaning, and user may use it for expressing positive senses, if she does not know it in detail. In this situation reading the definition and explanation from dictionary helps to identify the meaning and make distinction between the two words. In dictionaries between a language using a non-Roman script and English, entry words in the non-English language may either be printed and sorted in the native order, or romanized and sorted in Roman alphabetical order.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that there are different methods of presentation. Sometimes one of the variants is selected as the head word on the basis of standard, frequency and universality of the variant, and all other variants are given in the entry. Such regional or social variations are labeled suitably. The other information provided is regarding the grammatical category, meaning and profuse examples illustrating the use of the lexical units. In some dictionaries all the lexical units are given as head words and their distribution in different regions is shown. According to Mosel [31, p.73], "the first step in actually writing the dictionary is making lists of words which are to become head words or run-ons in dictionary entries. There are three methods:

- translating wordlists in the lingua franca into the source language as is suggested in most field manuals, at least for the basic vocabulary;

- extracting words from a text corpus;

- Eliciting words by techniques which encourage the dictionary helpers to produce wordlists without translation."

CONCLUSION

It is undeniable truth that the number of Uzbek words shows the richness, colorfulness and completeness of a language vocabulary, it is complete lexical-semantic system. But one must not forget that language passes many different periods and sometimes gets harm, sometimes political system forces to change words, adopts another language. All the barriers effects language system and shape new language with different characteristics. For that reason, it is crucial issue that to learn language etymology, and progressing periods of it. Uzbek language also came across to these barriers. And it was one of the most important steps the development of social, historical-judicial terminology. Changing word stock, and adopting to other language, sometimes causes to change word meaning, usage of it. For instance, the social term "tuman"(district) means "o'n ming" in old Turkish language, the word got new meaning, here happened semantic widening. Because "tuman" meant "the area with 10 thousand people on it". Nowadays the word has been used to explain the territory with thousands of population, it is not limited with thousand people.

In the period of information technology and globalized life, number of the frequently used words is increasing day by day. Though most of the words are regarding to some sphere of a profession or certain sphere of a social life, they have always been accounted as a neutral layer vocabulary. For that reason, researching different terms, their characteristics and usage, what kind of meaning do they give is become one of the crucial issues of today's linguistics. But working on terminology was not started from this century, its history starts from a few centuries and decades ago. In 1857, Richard Chenevix Trench, one of the founders of the *Oxford EnglishDictionary*, described lexicographers as 'the inventory clerks of the language [26, p. 29]. This seems exactly right. Compiling inventories may seem a lowly occupation, but in fact, as far as the lexicon is concerned, it is a task full of interesting challenges. It may seem that

compiling an inventory of all the words in a language and saying what they mean should be easy, but in fact it is hard, it is difficult. Introspection does not yield an inventory of all the words in one's language, partly because of the difficulty of recall, and partly because nobody knows everything. And then there are problem cases, such as deciding what counts as a word. The core vocabulary of the standard language shades outwards in many directions .— into technical jargon, regional dialect, slang, archaic vocabulary, poetic coinages, and so on. Should a dictionary include proper names? Where should a lexicographer draw the line? And when all those decisions have been made, there remain questions about word boundaries.

In the last decades of the XX century in the vocabulary of the social and political spheres of the English language have been significant quantitative and qualitative changes caused by the rapid development of society. These changes have necessitated a complex analysis of processes and phenomena taking place in the lexical-semantic system. Research ways, methods and means of enriching the vocabulary of the trends differences lexical-semantic system of social and political spheres of the English language indicates that this development in the past decade occurred against the backdrop of further complicating the forms and components of the social environment and reflects the complexity of acts of knowing the world. The implementation capacity of the system in relation to the CE device to the new communication needs was carried out mainly through the use of its own resources, nomination, which arise because of the wide range of variation of the English language.

For the great neccesity to research terminolgy, I decaded to concuct my dissertation the theme. Because if one pays attention word stock of any widely used language, research shows that about 10-15 % of the vocabulary is regarding to some professions, namely they are terms. In the period of information technology and globalized life, number of the frequently used words

is increasing day by day. Though most of the words are regarding to some sphere of a profession or certain sphere of a social life, they have always been accounted as a neutral layer vocabulary. researching different terms, their characteristics and usage has already become of the the most researched theme.

My aim from researching on the theme is to highlight the system of compiling dictionary and different approaches of presenting socio-political terms in it, to investigate socio-political terms and their lexicographical characteristics and features, to identify lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms and etc.

The object of the research is researching Uzbek-English, English-Uzbek socio-political dictionaries, and presenting ways of terms in dictionaries. Researching socio-political terms and their lexicographical features, similarity and differences between term and a word, characteristics of professional terms, lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms, presenting ways of terms in socio-political dictionaries is the subject of the work.

There are several targets from carrying the work, they are

-to collect political terms from different texts regarding to election system in Great Britain and USA

-to compare differences and similarities between British and American political word stock

-to find their translation in Uzbek language

-to research different types of socio-political dictionaries

-to analyze political terms from the point of lexical and grammatical aspects.

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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

Al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Urganch Davlat universiteti

Fakultet: Filologiya

Kafedra: Ingliz tili va adabiyoti

O'quv yili: 2014-2016

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Mutaxassislik: 5A 120102- Linvistika (ingliz tili)

"IJTIMOIY-SIYOSIY SOHAGA OID LUG'ATLARDAGI TERMINLARNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI"MAVZUSIDAGI MAGISTRLIK DISSERTATSIYA ANNATATSIYASI

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Bugungi kunda dunyodagi amalda bo'lgan qaysi tilning leksik qatlamiga e'tibor bermaylik, mazkur til lug'at boyligining kamida 10-15 % ini ma'lum sohaga oid so'zlar, aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, terminlar tashkil etishining guvohi bo'lamiz. Zamonaviy texnologiya va globallashuv davrida informatsion texnologiyalar, ilm-fanning rivojlanishi kundalik hayotimizda ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlar qatorini yanada ortishiga sabab bo'lyapti. Shu qatorda turli sohalarga oid termin va atamalarning neytral qatlamga oid, barcha insonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan so'zlarga aylanish hollari kuzatilayapti. Shu sababli terminlarning qo'llanish doirasini va ularning ma'nolarini o'rganish bugungi kun leksikologiyasining eng dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylangan.

Tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari. Ilmiy ishning asosiy maqsadi ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi termin va uning o'ziga xos leksikografik xususiyatini o'rganish, ularning so'z bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarni tahlil etish, terminlarning lug'atlarda berilish usullarini tadqiq etish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarini o'rganish.

Tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti. Inglizcha-o'zbekcha va o'zbekcha-inglizcha ijtimoiy-siyosiy so'z va termin berilgan lug'atlar tuzish prinsiplarini tadqiq etish.

Tadqiqot uslublari va uslubiyati. Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy metod, qarshi qo'yish metodi, kontekstual tahlil metodi va boshqalardan keng foydalanilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiliklari. Dissertatsiyada asosan siyosiy sohaga oid terminlarga urg'u ko'proq berilgan bo'lib, saylov jarayonida foydalaniladigan Inglizcha terminlar yig'ilib, Rus va O'zbek tillaridagi ekvivalentlari bilan to'plangan holda kichik qo'llanma sifatida tuzildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarming amaliy ahamiyati va tadbiqi. Tuzilgan kichik lug'at va to'plangan materiallar Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi mamlakatlar siyosati bilan bog'liq dars va ma'ruzalarni o'tishda, yurtimizga tashrif buyurgan chet ellik ekspert va siyosatchilarni O'zbekistonda bo'lib o'tadigan saylov jarayoni bilan tanishtirishda yaqindan yordam beradi.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi: dissertatsiya kirish, asosiy qism esa uch bob, har bir bobga xulasa, dissertatsiyaga umumiy xulosa, adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan tashkil topgan. Birinchi va ikkinchi boblar uch qismdan iborat, yakunlovchi uchinchi bob esa bir qismdan tashkil topgan. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 88 bet.

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

URGENCH STATE UNIVERSITY

Faculty	Foreign Languages
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Speciality	5A 120102 Linguistics (English language)

ANNOTATION OF HIGHER MASTER DISSERTATION ON THE THEME "LEXICOGRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF TERMS PRESENTED IN SOCIO-POLITICAL DICTIONARIES"

The topicality of the theme. If one pays attention word stock of any widely used language, research shows that about 10-15 % of the vocabulary is regarding to some professions, namely they are terms. In the period of information technology and globalized life, number of the frequently used words is increasing day by day. Though most of the words are regarding to some sphere of a profession or certain sphere of a social life, they have always been accounted as a neutral layer vocabulary. For that reason, researching different terms, their characteristics and usage, what kind of meaning do they give is become one of the crucial issues of today's linguistics.

The aim of the master dissertation. To highlight the system of compiling dictionary and different approaches of presenting socio-political terms in it, to

investigate socio-political terms and their lexicographical characteristics and features, to identify lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms and etc.

The object of the research is researching Uzbek-English, English-Uzbek socio-political dictionaries, and presenting ways of terms in dictionaries.

The subject of the work is researching socio-political terms and their lexicographical features, similarity and differences between term and a word,

Characteristics of professional terms, lexical and grammatical characteristics of terms, presenting ways of terms in socio-political dictionaries

The methods of investigation are comparative methods, statistic and analytic method, method of conceptual analysis and method of associative experiment and others.

The novelty of the work is that

-to collect political terms from different texts regarding to election system in Great Britain and USA

-to compare differences and similarities between British and American political word stock

-to find their translation in Uzbek language

-to research different types of socio-political dictionaries

-to analyze political terms from the point of lexical and grammatical aspects.

The practical value of the research is that the dissertation can be used in practical lessons and lectures delivered on e Lexicology, General and Comparative Linguistics, Stylistics, in writing research works, text-books and manuals. The political terms dictionary is also very useful to finding out information on election system in Gr. Britain and USA.

The structure of the given research work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters (including conclusions after each chapter), a conclusion, a bibliography and appendixes. Introduction tells us about the brief plot of the paper and structure of the work (topicality, aim, tasks, novelty and so on).

The main results of the work. According to the theme 2 articles and a small dictionary presented political terms have been published by master student.

The brief conclusion and suggestions. Compiling socio-political dictionaries is one of the most vital and demanding approaches in linguistics, as terminology is getting very important place in language lexicology. For that reason, researching presenting ways of terms in dictionaries plays key role in this issue.

Al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti 5A 120102-Lingvistika (ingliz tili) mutaxassisligi magistranti Radjapova Nafisaning "Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini" mavzusidagi magistrlik dissertatsiyasiga

TAQRIZ

Magistrlik dissertatsiyasi **"Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini"** deb ataladi. Dissertatsiya bugungi kun lingvistikasining eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib, ilmiy ishning asosiy maqsadi Ingliz tili leksik qatlamidagi terminlarning xususiyatlari, sohaviy terminlarning o'ziga xosliklari, ularning so'z bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarni tahlil etish, terminlarning lug'atlarda berilish usullarini tadqiq etish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarning tahlili, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va berilgan topshiriqqa mosligi: Zamonaviy texnologiya va globallashuv davrida informatsion texnologiyalar, ilm-fanning rivojlanishi kundalik hayotimizda ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlar qatorini yanada ortishiga sabab bo'lyapti. Shu qatorda turli sohalarga oid termin va atamalarning neytral qatlamga oid, barcha insonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan so'zlarga aylanish hollari kuzatilayapti. Shu sababli terminlarning qo'llanish doirasini va ularning ma'nolarini o'rganish bugungi kun leksikologiyasining eng dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylangan

Dissertatsiyaning obyekti va predmeti: Inglizcha-o'zbekcha va o'zbekcha-inglizcha ijtimoiy-siyosiy so'z va termin berilgan lug'atlar tuzish prinsiplarini tadqiq etishdir.

Dissertatsiya ishining ilmiy manbalari: dissertatsiyani yozishda Abduhamid Nurmonovning " O'zbek tilshunoslik tarixi", Abdulhafiz Jalolov, Qo'chqor Xonazarovlarning "Mustaqillik izohli ilmiy-ommobop lug'ati", chet ellik filologlardan Amosova, N. N. ning "Fundamentals of English phraseology",

Naden, Tony "Words and Meanings" va   Patrick Hanksning "Compiling a Monolingual Dictionary for Native Speakers" asarlaridan foydalanilgan. Eng asosiy adabiyotlardan biri   bu N.Qambarovning "O'zbekcha-inglizcha lug'at: ijtimoiy-siyosiy so'zlar, birikmalar va atamalar" lug'at ma'lumotnomasidan unumli tarzda foydalanilgan.

Izlanish olib borilgan dissertatsiyaning ilmiylik darajasi yuqori, zamonaviy lingvistika va xususan leksikografiyadagi bugungi kunda ko'proq tadqiq qilinishi zarur bo'lgan masalalardan biriga bag'ishlangan va mavzu yetarli darajada ochib berilgan.

Mavzu yuzasidan keltirilgan ma`lumotlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'at va uning amaliyotda qo'llanish doirasi, lu'gat tuzishda amal qilinishi joiz bo'lgan ayrim qonun-qoidalar xususan tarixiy va sinxronik uslublar, lug'atlarning turlari va ularning amalda qo'llanish doirasi haqida bo'lib, u Oliy Attestatsiya Kommissiyasi talablariga to'liq javob berishini nazarda tutgan holda, dissertatsiyani himoyaga tavsiya etaman.

Urganch davlat universiteti
"Ingliz tili va adabiyoti"
kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi   **Rahimova G. Yu**
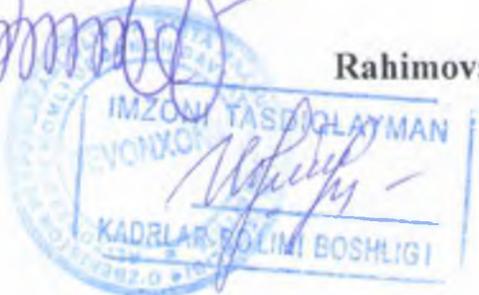
Al- Xorazmiy nomidagi Urganch Davlat Universiteti 5A120102 Lingvistika(ingliz tili) mutaxassisligi magistranti Radjapova Nafisa Muminjonovnaning "Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini" mavzusidagi magistrlik dissertatsiyasiga

TAQRIZ

Dissertatsiyaning dolzarbligi: Bugungi kunda dunyodagi amalda bo'lgan qaysi tilning leksik qatlamiga e'tibor bermaylik, mazkur til lug'at boyligining kamida 10-15 % ini ma'lum sohaga oid so'zlar, aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, terminlar tashkil etishining guvohi bo'lamiz. Zamonaviy texnologiya va globallashuv davrida informatsion texnologiyalar, ilm-fanning rivojlanishi kundalik hayotimizda ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlar qatorini yanada ortishiga sabab bo'lyapti. Shu qatorda turli sohalarga oid termin va atamalarning neytral qatlamga oid, barcha insonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan so'zlarga aylanish hollari kuzatilayapti. Shu sababli terminlarning qo'llanish doirasini va ularning ma'nolarini o'rganish bugungi kun leksikologiyasining eng dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylangan.

Dissertatsiya maqsadi va vazifalari: ilmiy ishning asosiy maqsadi ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi termin va uning o'ziga xos leksikografik xususiyatini o'rganish, ularning so'z bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarni tahlil etish, terminlarning lug'atlarda berilish usullarini tadqiq etish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarini o'rganish.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi: dissertatsiya kirish, asosiy qism uch bob, har bir bobga xulosa, dissertatsiyaga umumiy xulosa, adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan tashkil topgan. Birinchi va ikkinchi boblar uch qismdan iborat, yakunlovchi uchinchi bob esa bir qismdan tashkil topgan.

Radjapova N.M ning magistrlik dissertatsiyasida ba'zi kamchilik va nuqsonlar mavjud bo'lib, bu kamchiliklar magistrlik ishining sifatiga ta'sir qilmaydi. Ish tugallangan bo'lib, undagi nazariy fikrlar va xulosalar asoslangan va

ishonarli. Magistrant olg'a surgan fikrlar ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligini yangi ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan boyitdi.

Magistrlik dissertatsiyasining natijalari "Tili o'rganilgan mamlakat leksikologiyasi", "so'z boyligini oshirish" kurslarida amaliy mashg'ulotlarni olib borishda va filologiya fakulteti talabalari uchun esa o'quv qo'llanmalari, darsliklar, lug'atlar tuzish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Magistrlik dissertatsiyasi Ingliz tilida tushunarli va ravon yozilgan.Umuman, Radjapova Nafisa Muminjonovnaning magistrlik dissertatsiyasi Oliy Attestasiya komissiyasi talablariga javob beradi va undagi yangicha ilmiy qarashlar, magistrant tomonidan ilgari surilgan fikrlar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan isbotlab berilganligi ishni ijobiy baholash uchun asos bo'ladi va uning muallifi 5A120102-Lingvistika (ingliz tili) mutaxassisligi magistri akademik darajasini olish uchun munosibdir.

Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti

dotsenti f.f.n

Al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti 5A 120102-Lingvistika (ingliz tili) mutaxassisligi magistranti Radjapova Nafisaning "Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini" mavzusidagi magistrlik dissertatsiyasiga

TAQRIZ

Magistrlik dissertatsiyasi **"Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini"** deb ataladi. Dissertatsiya bugungi kun lingvistikasining eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib, ilmiy ishning asosiy maqsadi Ingliz tili leksik qatlamidagi terminlarning xususiyatlari, sohaviy terminlarning o'ziga xosliklari, ularning so'z bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarni tahlil etish, terminlarning lug'atlarda berilish usullarini tadqiq etish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarning tahlili, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va berilgan topshiriqqa mosligi: Zamonaviy texnologiya va globallashuv davrida informatsion texnologiyalar, ilm-fanning rivojlanishi kundalik hayotimizda ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlar qatorini yanada ortishiga sabab bo'lyapti. Shu qatorda turli sohalarga oid termin va atamalarning neytral qatlamga oid, barcha insonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan so'zlarga aylanish hollari kuzatilayapti. Shu sababli terminlarning qo'llanish doirasini va ularning ma'nolarini o'rganish bugungi kun leksikologiyasining eng dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylangan

Dissertatsiyaning obyekti va predmeti: Inglizcha-o'zbekcha va o'zbekcha-inglizcha ijtimoiy-siyosiy so'z va termin berilgan lug'atlar tuzish prinsiplarini tadqiq etishdir.

Dissertatsiya ishining ilmiy manbalari: dissertatsiyani yozishda Abduhamid Nurmonovning " O'zbek tilshunoslik tarixi", Abdulhafiz Jalolov, Qo'chqor Xonazarovlarning "Mustaqillik izohli ilmiy-ommobop lug'ati", chet ellik filologlardan Amosova, N. N. ning "Fundamentals of English phraseology",

Naden, Tony "Words and Meanings" va Patrick Hanksning "Compiling a Monolingual Dictionary for Native Speakers" asarlaridan foydalanilgan. Eng asosiy adabiyotlardan biri bu N.Qambarovning "O'zbekcha-inglizcha lug'at: ijtimoiy-siyosiy so'zlar, birikmalar va atamalar" lug'at ma'lumotnomasidan unumli tarzda foydalanilgan.

Izlanish olib borilgan dissertatsiyaning ilmiylik darajasi yuqori, zamonaviy lingvistika va xususan leksikografiyadagi bugungi kunda ko'proq tadqiq qilinishi zarur bo'lgan masalalardan biriga bag'ishlangan va mavzu yetarli darajada ochib berilgan.

Mavzu yuzasidan keltirilgan ma`lumotlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'at va uning amaliyotda qo'llanish doirasi, lu'gat tuzishda amal qilinishi joiz bo'lgan ayrim qonun-qoidalar xususan tarixiy va sinxronik uslublar, lug'atlarning turlari va ularning amalda qo'llanish doirasi haqida bo'lib, u Oliy Attestatsiya Kommissiyasi talablariga to'liq javob berishini nazarda tutgan holda, dissertatsiyani himoyaga tavsiya etaman.

O'zbekiston davlat jahon
tillari universiteti dotsenti f.f.n   **Qambarov N.M.**

Al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti 5A 120102-Lingvistika (ingliz tili) mutaxassisligi magistranti Radjapova Nafisaning "Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini" mavzusidagi magistrlik dissertatsiyasiga ilmiy maslahatchi

XULOSASI

Ushbu magistrlik dissertatsiyasi bugungi kun lingvistikasining eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lgan, terminologiya va uning lingvistikada tutgan ro'li va terminlarning leksikografik xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, dissertatsiya **"Ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga oid lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksikografik talqini"** deb ataladi. Ilmiy ishning asosiy maqsadi Ingliz tili leksik qatlamidagi terminlarning xususiyatlari, sohaviy terminlarning o'ziga xosliklari, ularning so'z bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarni tahlil etish, terminlarning lug'atlarda berilish usullarini tadqiq etish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlarning tahlili, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lug'atlardagi terminlarning leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va berilgan topshiriqqa mosligi: Zamonaviy texnologiya va globallashuv davrida informatsion texnologiyalar, ilm-fanning rivojlanishi kundalik hayotimizda ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlar qatorini yanada ortishiga sabab bo'lyapti. Shu qatorda turli sohalarga oid termin va atamalarning neytral qatlamga oid, barcha insonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan so'zlarga aylanish hollari kuzatilayapti. Shu sababli terminlarning qo'llanish doirasini va ularning ma'nolarini o'rganish bugungi kun leksikologiyasining eng dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylangan.

Dissertatsiyaning obyekti va predmeti: Inglizcha-o'zbekcha va o'zbekcha-inglizcha ijtimoiy-siyosiy so'z va termin berilgan lug'atlar tuzish prinsiplarini tadqiq etishdir.

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Urganch davlat universiteti
"Ingliz tili va adabiyoti"
kafedrasi kat. o'qit.   **A**tadjanova Surayyo