

STUDY OF VARIANT CHARACTERISTICS OF TERMS IN THE FIELD OF DIPLOMACY

**Musayev Akmalbek, Begaliyev Shaxobiddin, Yusupov Holmirza, Yaqubova Mahbuba,
Jurayeva Lola, Otaboyev Axmadillo**

Andizhan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation: Each language has its own derivational opportunities and resources, the development of the compared languages due to internal and external factors is almost the same. In all languages, there are different linguistic laws in the formation of the terminological system related to the field of diplomacy. The isomorphic and allomorphic features of the two languages are determined by directly comparing the ways of creating new diplomatic lexemes in the languages being compared.

Key words: Diplomacy, diplomatic lexemes, polysemantic terms, Synonymous lexical unit, translation, interaction, synonym, concept, phrase, terminology, linguistic law.

If we analyze the works on terminology, which has a special place in the fields of linguistics and translation studies, each field has alternative options that are used instead of certain active terms. As we know, the problems involved in the process of studying the features of variation are the most important from the point of view of determining the fundamental laws in the study of terms, and at the same time they have a perspective. Information about this process has been researched by many linguists, including G.A. Ivanova, V.A. Ikonnikova, E.M. Kakzanova and others.

In the 60s of the 20th century, it became an important issue to conduct research on alternative versions of terms, as well as semantic alternatives in the process of terminology regulation and standardization. As a result, in most works dedicated to the standardization of the lexicon of terms, there is a lack of synonyms, and demands for strict restrictions have traditionally been put forward, because when using different terms, problems in the understanding of experts began to appear. According to Ya.A. Klimovskiy, the ambiguity of the term is "temporary in relation to the characteristics of the concept expressed by the term, which depend on the change". In the process of working with terms, we will certainly come across this phenomenon, and we emphasize that this expression can be used for more of their properties. Of course, this theory prevails in many cases in the studies and monographic works of a linguist scientist. Also, V.A. Tatarinov, in the process of studying the phenomenon of lexical and semantic change of terminological units, says that "the term does not have the same meaning more often than the common literary word". We know that the terms of different fields mean exactly the same thing when they are used as terms, but when they are used as literary words, they discover their own meanings in these processes. According to him, to determine the meaning of polysemantic terms, not only the extralinguistic context, but also the context of the development of science and technology or the context of individual scientific schools and scientists, but also the linguistic context is required. In addition, modern studies show that the synonymous relationship between the terms of any field, in particular the field of diplomacy, determines the development of the terminological system, because synonyms indicate a new approach to the subject of research: "the higher the level of development of the science, the more the specialist thinking is so synonymous". Thus, the synonymous and ambiguous nature of terms can sometimes meet, but in this situation they can become a literary word rather than a term,

according to the above statement.

Synonymous lexical units, concepts are widespread in the language, and they are processes that occur as a result of how vocabulary is used. Based on our analysis, having studied the sources of the formation of meaningful relationships, we found it necessary to distinguish the following:

- interaction of lexical layers;
- interaction of development processes;
- word formation processes;
- distinguish between word options;
- lexicalization, etc.

The development of the diplomatic field in the 21st century required the filling of the scientific terminology of the lexical layer of the field. However, it arose not through the creation or introduction of new words, but through the process of reformation of a large number of different terminological concepts and phrases that appeared on the basis of old base names. It is known that until the end of the last century, the Russian language was in the leading place in the formation of the terminological system of the languages of all the peoples of the administrative-territorial structure of the former Soviet Union. However, since the rules of word acquisition were not sufficiently developed, in the period before independence, the Uzbek language was forced to use Russian international terms in a variety of ways in the terminology of this field, as well as among all national languages. This situation is considered an artificial extralinguistic factor in the development of synonymy, moreover, it led to the use of terms expressing the same concept in different forms and with different pronunciations.

In many terminological publications, the nomination of special concepts or lexical units of the field were compared and attempts to find out what and how their synonyms, doublets, variants were noted. As a result of the conducted scientific efforts, it was proved that there are synonymous paradigms in the terminology of various fields of knowledge, including the field of diplomacy, and it became clear that the study of synonymy in the terminological system of the field is an urgent issue.

On the one hand, studying the problems of synonymy requires a lot of work, and on the other hand, based on the method of studying synonymy by S. V. Grinev, we try to find a solution to problems such as the use of basic terms, arrangement, as well as the classification of concepts and terms. In our opinion, this method is more effective in reflecting the current state of knowledge on studying the terminology of the field of diplomacy.

Diplomacy includes various doublets (absolute synonyms), in which there are two systems for defining existence: 1) in oral speech - accord- agreement, concurrence of opinion. After weeks of negotiation, agreement was reached and the accords were signed, later leading directly to the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty of 1979. -rightly led to the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

2) symbolic UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seek, among other basic objectives, to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion

UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

General Assembly,

Taking into account that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principle of equality and dignity of all human beings, among other main goals, to achieve international cooperation through the development and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, regardless of sex, language or religion directed.

As we can see, in this part of the declaration, as official lexicon, the following word combinations express the leading content:

Principles of dignity and equality, basic objectives, international cooperation, respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, etc. In other words, these words and phrases have well-established dictionary equivalents.

There is always a relationship of variation between doublets, and when determining the linguistic status of variant names, they can be characterized as one of the types of synonyms.

The result of the study of the structure of existing doublets in the scope of terms related to the field of diplomacy showed that there are several types of synonyms. Including conditional synonyms, absolute synonyms, significant synonyms, significant homonyms.

Conditional synonyms are terms that are structurally different, but have a similar meaning, which allows them to be used as alternatives based on the same meaning in certain situations and conditions. The classification of conditional synonyms is as follows.

- *partial-synonyms* - a certain part of the composition is synonymous,
trustworthy - reliable
worthy of trust or belief

Better, more trustworthy, less politicized intelligence could have changed a great deal about the history of the last decade and a half. New York Times (Jun 5, 2012) (Better, more reliable, less politicized intelligence could have changed much of the past decade and a half. New York Times (Jun 5, 2012).

- *synonyms with text* - synonymy is created on the basis of context, if it is used in the context of the text for the first time in the meaning of violate, then in subsequent situations it fails to agree with; go against - disagree; is a process of application in the form of opposition; For example: some who have violated the truce have been killed themselves, according *gang leaders and a social worker involved in the talks*. New York Times (Aug 28, 2012) (Guruh rahbarlari va muzokaralarda ishtirok etgan ijtimoiy xizmatchining so'zlariga ko'ra, sulhni buzganlarning ba'zilar o'zlari o'ldirilgan).

- *synonyms with different concepts* – Unctuous - берабop = unpleasantly and excessively suave = ingratiating - have a common understanding of "unctuous" - unpleasant and excessively pleasant or attractive.

For example: College girls are never profoundly impressed by unctuous platitudes, or by theological combat. (Smith, William Robert Lee) (College girls are never deeply impressed by nonsense or religious struggles) (Smith, William Robert Lee). By definition, unctuous acts as a conditional synonym, which is not the same but has a similar meaning.

Nominative lexical units differ from the point of view of signification, while showing the same expression. In this case, the internal form of the word is a way of presenting a new concept (significant)

about the object (denotation), with the help of which its specific features are named. Absolute synonymous terms are identical in meaning and can be used interchangeably in any context. In a series of relative synonyms, one (or more) of the terms is polysemantic at the same time. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly distinguish the areas of use of such synonymous terms. Thus, the term *unctuous* is used to indicate the innocence and sincerity of a person, and the semantics of the terms *unpleasantly* and *excessively suave* = *ingratiating* is used to indicate that the transaction or statement is very important, that the thoughts in it attract a person. Their common aspect is to provide information about the pleasant feature of the object.

According to K. Ya. Averbukh, synonymy is a lexical-semantic phenomenon that affects the relationship between two-way nominal units, in which the basis of comparison is the comparison of plans in their content. At the same time, their variability appears between units that are the same in terms of content and differ in terms of expression. It is known that variability and synonymy are not the same set of concepts. In other words, synonyms mean different names of one reality, one denotation (object), and the variants of the term are nothing but different nominative units expressing the same concept (signification). So, from the point of view of expression, the term is a sign (phonetic word, phoneme), from the point of view of content, it means some object (denotation) and expresses its concept.

Absolute synonyms (doublets). A characteristic feature of doublets in the process of synonymy is their similarity to their denotative sign and signifier (component). The signs (phonetic words) of these terms are different, for example: *envoy-ambassador*, *ambassador-ambassador*. The main reason for the appearance of doublets in the structure of language and speech is the necessity of original and adopted terms within the framework of time and space. To analyze as an example, in the past a diplomatic minister who was accredited to a foreign government and who ranked between an ambassador and a resident minister was also called "envoy extraordinary". Today, the term is generally synonymous with diplomat, or in the case of a Special Envoy, a person sent to deal with a specific issue. Today, this term is usually synonymous with a diplomat or special representative, a person sent to solve a specific issue (M.T).

Synonyms by meaning. On the basis of the synonymy of synonyms in terms of meaning is metonymy, which arises as a result of close associations of one of the components of a synonymous pair (or series), for example: *foe*, an armed adversary; *Hostile- enemy* characterized by enmity or ill will. In some cases, governments welcome such activity, for example as a means of establishing an initial contact with a hostile state of a group without being formally committed - characterized by hostility or ill will. In some cases, governments accept such activities, for example, as a means of establishing initial contact with an enemy state of a non-committed group.

Homonyms by meaning. The phenomenon of homonymization through the signification within terms is based on the metaphorical rethinking of the transfer of a name from one object to another based on the similarity of objects. Such homonyms are not used in the same context. Such examples are very common in the field of textile knowledge: *cable (letter) - cable (wire)*; *channel (water channel) - channel (TV channel)* and others.

Currently, there is an opinion expressed by linguists that the problem of synonymy of terms is

inextricably linked with the problem of polysemy and homonymy. The more diverse the polysemic character of a word, the higher the probability of its entering into synonymous relations with other lexical units in the structure of language and speech. Any sign has the same potency as a homonym and a synonym at the same time. In other words, it refers simultaneously to a number of figurative, transposed meanings of a single sign, and to a number of similar meanings expressed by different signs. Usually, the ambiguous character of the term is indicated by means of special, interpretative terminological dictionaries that express them. However, this method is not always reliable, because there are discussions, often disagreements and conflicting opinions among researchers when interpreting the semantics of the same terms with different dictionaries. Such conflicting opinions are explained by the influence of various extralinguistic factors, including the dictionary author's own vision, his own point of view, his belonging to a certain scientific school, etc.

The conducted analyzes show that although the problematic processes related to the regulation of terms related to the field of diplomacy can be gradually eliminated, there are various difficulties and confusions in the effective use of terms, in the correct expression and interpretation of terms. is occurring. This is mainly caused by term-synonyms (doublets), variants, term-homonyms, polysemous words, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche phenomenon. The term tends to be ambiguous within this terminological system and can have several meanings in a given context without harming the solution of the communicative task. All cases of disambiguation of the term are described not as its possible feature (polysemy), but as cases of its incorrect use.

Thus, the practice shows that the presence of the above-analyzed variant compatibility, task compatibility, lexical (lexical) synonymy, grammatical (morphological) and orthographic confusions in the field terminology of English and Uzbek languages, in general, the comparative-typological lack of terminological systems. the lack of scientific research, the lack of cooperation and communication between specialists in special sciences and philologists, the unsatisfactory creation of terminological and explanatory dictionaries, and most importantly, the weakness of control over the creation and use of terms explained.

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