

PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF TERMS IN THE FIELD OF DIPLOMACY

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abstract

The main features of diplomatic terms are of course related to the nature of the terminology. We know that terminology is a layer of lexicon by its general nature, and that many spheres of social life, as well as science and technology, are a set of lexical units in the consumption of various branches. It is no exaggeration to say that terminology, by its very nature, constitutes a set of terms related to science and technology, a particular field of production, or linguistics. Lexical units, ie terms that belong to each science and technology and other fields, are combined and called terminology. If we focus on the features of the use of the terms, the terms will be somewhat limited, in contrast to the words they are used in general.

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The linguist argues that “it is impossible to make serious generalizations without a careful study of the development of certain aspects of each specific layer of the lexicon, otherwise such generalizations will naturally collapse at the first collision with reality”. Of course, the opinion of F.P.Sorokoletov in this regard is one of the most important in this area. The peculiarities of the terms are reflected in all respects as a special special lexical word, which leads to a more extensive study of the terminology in terms of areas. The opinion of a linguist on the terminological significance of a particular language sign has its place. The work that researchers are doing in this area also shows once again how important it is “The term's function as a specific language unit allows us to define a specific field of human knowledge, to correctly define the general concepts that are specific to this field and relevant within a particular theory,” he said. No matter what aspects of the term the linguist focuses on in this definition, it serves to show the essence of their content. The scholar also includes in the study of comparative terminology, in addition to the comparative study of terms of two or more languages, the comparative study of closely related terminological systems within a language, as well as the acquisition of inter-systemic terminology. There are also methods of comparative analysis of terms that can be applied: phoneme-graphic, word-formation, lexical, word-formation, semantic, terminological, conceptual, definitive levels.

The Uzbek linguist describes: “a term is a word or phrase expressing the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity, semantically limited to the scope of a special field and a lexical unit that

represents the concept of this field". According to the scientist, it is the comprehension of a particular field or encompassing information related to that field. Indeed, the term is reflected as a lexical unit within a specific area.

Terms related to the field of diplomacy also reflect their content to a certain extent. Terms in the field of diplomacy represent a certain character and feature in the emergence of new terms, a word or phrase consisting mainly of nouns, in the clear expression of a particular concept, mainly used within its field, in the absence of ambiguity.

We can see this in the research work of B.N.Golovin: "Terms do not arise spontaneously", on the contrary, they are "invented, created" as a result of vital necessity and need. Indeed, the terms are composed within this area. We know that terms in the field of diplomacy also have their own expression. As for the term diplomacy, we can see that it is defined as follows: The meaning of the term "diplomacy" is very broad and universal, and different views on it can be found in the literature of different languages and in diplomatic dictionaries. Diplomacy and diplomatic relations have been a practical field that has had its own mission and status since ancient times. Since that time, the concept of "diplomacy" has been in the spotlight of scientists and researchers as the most active and relevant concept to this day. It is important to point out more important aspects of diplomatic terms.

Given the active use and prevalence of terms, we refer to the third sign of the above criterion, i.e., the term is mainly used within the field to which it refers, in this process the selection and analysis of texts pertaining to a particular field is understood as a source. In this case, the importance of speech units is also important. It is worth noting that in some cases, the terms that are the object of research are used not only in the field of textiles, but also as a source of terminological units used in the "external spheres" (oral speech, fiction, science, comic literature). The fact that "term-word" and "term-concept" are not the same is shown by comparing the system of terms of the same science in different languages, because in these languages one concept is expressed by different words. For example: "ambassador" in Russian, "ambassador" in Uzbek, "ambassador" in English.

We know that dictionaries and textual materials are the sources that provide the linguistic activity and structure of the field terminology, and the study of terms in two ways is especially relevant. For example: learning from the perspective of dictionaries and learning from the perspective of a textual situation. According to Academician V.V.Vinogradov, there are two approaches to the creation and definition of the term: "structural-linguistic" and "spiritual-semantic" due to the development of this or that science, this or that production, this or that system of crafts. In terms of history, culture and historical traditions, these two sides are interconnected. As the linguist points out, in fact the term is structurally linguistically interpreted, the terms are of course expressed in words. Their lexical change is an important aspect.

"A term is a lexical unit that requires precision (more precisely, a definition of a concept that corresponds to a term)," says Mamadaliev. The views of linguists on the term are certainly controversial: "Under the concept of a term, we mean a word, a phrase in a special field of use that requires the naming and definition of a particular concept," Danlenko also states. To sum up the opinion of each scholar, the idea that each is a finite, one-dimensional unit is summed up.

Thus, the term is a special word, more precisely, a word with special functions. A term is a word or phrase that has a specific semantic scientific character and expresses a specific meaning within a particular discipline. It is understood that the term sometimes loses its terminological character in context and is used as a simple word. It should be noted that when a word is expressed as a term in a particular field, all other meanings are not taken into account.

Defining and studying the concept of the term, all the linguistic processes associated with its development at the language level connect the field of linguistics with other disciplines (medicine, music, economics, technology, sports, etc.) that exist in the material and spiritual life of mankind. Each

concept in a particular field is expressed by a term, so the definition of the term is logically given in the dictionary as follows: "a word or phrase that clearly defines certain concepts in science, technology and other fields".

Based on the opinions of linguists, it is concluded that an important factor is which concept, ie which nomination, the word, which is actually the basis of the term, represents. Another correct view of these scholars is that a significant number of terminological units are composed mainly of lexemes formed from the noun phrase. Because the terms represent specific process, event, and action names, they are specific to a specific network that consists primarily of a noun phrase. After all, in any scientific and technical terminological system, the principle of striving for accuracy and conciseness is followed.

Diplomatic terms are commonly found in dictionaries. Isroil Shamsimuhamedov has created an "Explanatory Dictionary of Diplomatic Terms". It reflects the issues of reflection of diplomatic dictionaries as a special term.

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