



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TERMINOLOGY IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Sulaymanov Bakhodir

Senior Teacher of the Department of Russian Language and
Literature, Karshi State University

Annotation

This article examines some terms used in public administration. At the same time, the terminology and special terms have been partially studied and the necessary information has been provided. The terms used in state administration differ from other terms in terminology due to their uniqueness and political nature.

Keywords: terminology, state administration, justice, administration, order, bureaucracy, state, justice, special terms, state.

Starting from different definitions of the term, we are in solidarity with those who reflect all three aspects of the sign nature of the term in the term: linguistic semantics, formal structure and function. The term primarily belongs to the lexico-semantic system of the language, along with this, the term subordinates to certain systemic relations dictated by the systemic nature of concepts by their belonging to some special special systemic world, but this does not oppose it to the systemic nature of the language; terms can appear both in the language of everyday communication and in the language for special purposes, but they function precisely as lexical units of the language for special purposes.

Thus, in this paper we adopt the following working definitions:

A term is a word or phrase that expresses and forms a scientific and professional concept and is used in the process of cognition and development of scientific and vocational objects and the relationship between them.

Terminology is a set of terms of any special field of knowledge.

Based on the analysis of the linguistic essence of the term, a number of concepts in the general theory of the term were revised and a fundamental distinction was made between the imaginary properties of the "ideal" and the properties of actually functioning terms. So, unambiguity, lack of synonymy, brevity and emotional neutrality, previously considered the properties of a term, are only requirements for the so-called ideal term, which most of the actually functioning terminological vocabulary does not meet. We consider the main features of the term to be correlation





with a concept and a system of concepts, belonging to a special field of knowledge, definition, contextual independence, stability, reproducibility in speech and nominativity. The above provisions allow us to adhere to the definitions of the terminology of public administration. The terminology of public administration is a system, the core of which is a set of lexical units (words and phrases) grouped around the dominant term of public administration. The elements of the analyzed system are terms that provide communication in a given area of human activity. This work also provides a general overview of the active processes in the formation and development of the terminology of public administration in modern Russian.

In recent years, there has been a clear process of archaization of terms denoting obsolete concepts (Council of Ministers, Congress of People's Deputies), and at the same time, the emergence of a large number of terms necessary to designate new realities and concepts for Russia (Federal Assembly, mayor, management technology, new public administration), as well as the activation of the passive vocabulary (governor, дума, official) and intensive borrowing (state management, matrix structure of management). There is also a change in the stylistic characteristics of the terms (privatization, unitarism, official, bureaucracy). The mentioned phenomena are determined by a number of extra-linguistic factors: political-economic, socio-cultural, scientific-technical and individual-author's ones.

The terminology of public administration, therefore, has gone through a difficult path of its formation and development. It is characterized by mobility and openness. Despite this, it has the property of being systematic.

The system of term designations and the specifics of the terminology under consideration will be disclosed by us in the following chapters of this work.

Justice (Adliya/ Юстиция)- the concept of institutions, judicial organizations and their activities. Justice is broad in meaning. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the activities of Justice bodies of Uzbekistan. It is headed by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic. Adoption of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the requirements of Article 10 of the Law "On Courts" (September 2, 1993), Ensuring the organizational functioning of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, Tashkent city court, district (city) courts, independence of judges and Uzbekistan, with strict observance of the rule of their obedience only to the law. It is carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic (Law).

Correctness (Adolat/ Правосудие) - is a socio-philosophical, moral and legal concept. It plays a big role in people's socio-political consciousness. It reflects the





concepts of certain social groups and individuals. Political behavior - actions, norms of rights and duties, moral relations, labor and reward, crime and punishment, service and its recognition.

Administration (Boshqarma/ администрация) — a large industry or business in the state administration system a central or middle-level management office in the field (for example, the Central Bank regional administration, city administration of the Customs Committee). Management vertical (ministry, committee, at the corporate level sector - department - department - head office) and implementation of leadership in the horizontal (departments performing certain tasks) system possible.

Order (Буруқ/ Приказ) — 1) a stricter view of the decision, a document urging employees to strictly implement decisions by a certain time. The basis of the order is the decisions of the heads of higher management bodies, government orders; 2) state offices, institutions written document issued by; 3) by superiors in military service instruction to be given.

Bureaucracy (Буюрокра́ти́я/ Бюрократия) — initially the power of leaders and officials of government agencies; employees in large organizations that later emerged in various sectors of society represented the layer. Bureaucracy is distinct as a necessary part of management and administration becomes a social stratum. Bureaucracy features: superior of lower officials. Gradual submission to officials, strict work order, special information work and responsibility in the implementation of demanding formalized tasks distribution. Most of the members of the organization are independently privileged formalism, arbitrariness, authoritarianism and conditions due to the desire to become adaptation to the procedures and goals of the organization will increase subjugation mainly serves to strengthen and maintain the Bureaucracy. This is especially evident in authoritarian systems. Disregarding the duty of an official with dishonesty and coldness, violating the procedure for consideration of proposals, applications and complaints of citizens, treating them in a sarcastic manner cases seriously harm the interests of the state and society, the rights and interests of citizens protected by law. Democratic society tries to develop forms of control and management aimed at eliminating and limiting these negative features of bureaucracy.

State— 1) in a broad sense - in a specific area resident and provided and organized by the higher authority a community of people. In this sense, it represents the country





and the people. For example, the Uzbek state; 2) in political science, in the narrow sense - an organization with supreme authority in a certain area, system of institutions. Along with other political organizations (political party, actions) are available. The state governs society according to its own laws, different types, forms. There are different opinions about the state and its origin, stages of development, essence and tasks. The task of the state is to provide good against evil, peace and happy life of people. Both Aristotle and Pharaoh are human beings in solving the necessary problems of life and achieving their noble dreams on the basis of the rights given to man by nature (to be born, to live, to build a family, etc.). He believed that they will join the state. The state that provides peace and order in society, regarded society as a governing authority. The state has its own internal system has special bodies to exercise its powers. State of people and society organizes joint activities and relations of groups, directs them and controls. The state has three main functions;

- 1) Organizational - preservation of community unity and strengthening, maintaining order, managing relationships).
- 2) Specific – State policy and national interests).
- 3) Legal - its purpose is to create a legal system and manage it, make laws, is to limit and order the powers of the executive and judicial authorities, the state apparatus. This all functions are internal (activities within society) and external (interstate relations) divided into types, interrelated and direct to each other is subordinate.

Literatures

1. Owl F.P. Essays on the theory of linguistics. -M.: Nauka, 1982. -336s.
2. Khayutin A.D. Terminology and nomenclature: Textbook. -Samarkan state. un-t, 1972. -129p.
3. Tsagolova P.C. Systematic study of the terminology of political economy: Diss. Dr. Rafilol. Sciences. -M., 1988.
4. Ju Tzuyu Terminological vocabulary of the sublanguage of economics (on the basis of Russian terminology in comparison with Chinese): Diss. cand. philol. Sciences. - M., 1997.
5. Tsitkina F.A. Comparative Terminology: Theoretical Issues and Application // Questions of Linguistics. -M., 1987, issue. 4. C. 114-124.
6. For more details, see Atamanchuk G.V. Theory of public administration. M., 1997, p. 31-34.2 Ibid., p. 32.
7. Bogdanova, O. Yu. Methods of teaching literature / O. Yu. Boganova. - M., 1995.
8. Razumovskaya, M. M. Russian language. M. Razumovskaya's methodological guide to the textbooks "Russian language. 5-9 grade. - M., "Drofa", 201.

