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TYPES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TERMS ACCORDING TO THEIR METHODS OF ASSIMILATION

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Abstract. This article investigates the methods of assimilation of public administration terms into the terminological system of the Uzbek language and their linguistic nature. The sources of enrichment for the field's lexicon are analyzed by dividing them into two main categories: phonetic borrowing and calquing (semantic borrowing). While identifying the etymological layers of 341 phonetic loanwords related to public administration, the degree of their adaptation to the phonetic and phonological rules of the Uzbek language is substantiated. The phenomenon of calquing is described as the most productive method of enriching the terminological system, and its full and partial forms are studied comparatively. As a key conclusion of the research, it is scientifically proven that etymological calquing is not characteristic of the Uzbek language, and that full calques are formed as a source of the "native layer" through internal linguistic resources.

Keywords: Public administration terminology, assimilation, calquing, semantic borrowing, term-element, semi-calque, structural calque.

Abstract. This article investigates the methods by which public administration terms are borrowed into the terminological system of the Uzbek language and examines their linguistic nature. The sources of lexical enrichment in this field are analyzed by dividing them into two main categories: phonetic borrowing and calquing (semantic borrowing). In the process of identifying the etymological layers of 341 phonetic loanwords related to public administration, the degree of their adaptation to the phonetic and phonological rules of the Uzbek language is substantiated. The phenomenon of calquing is described as the most productive method for enriching the terminological system, and its full and partial forms are studied comparatively. As a key conclusion of the research, it is scientifically proven that etymological calquing is not characteristic of the Uzbek language and that full calques are formed from the language's internal resources, serving as a source for the “native layer”.

Keywords: Public administration terminology, borrowing, calquing, semantic borrowing, term-element, semi-calque, structural calque.

Loanwords play an important role in the formation and enrichment of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language. This process is carried out by directly borrowing terms from other languages or by calquing foreign language terms. Accordingly, borrowed public administration terms consist of *phonetic borrowings* and *terms borrowed through calquing,* that is, *semantic loanwords.*

Phonetic borrowings include all lexical units adopted based on the sound shell, and the external and internal structure of the word in the source language. For example, *prezident* is originally a Latin word, praesidens, meaning "one who sits in front," and it was adopted into our language in this form, adapted according to its sounds. Similarly, the term *strategy* was adopted based on the original Greek word's sound shell, that is, its pronunciation. *Pensiya,*

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ratifikatsiya, reabilitatsiya, rezolyutsiya, subsidiya subvensiya, senzura, delegatsiya, diplomatiya demarkatsiya are considered phonetic borrowings. In total, the number of phonetic borrowings related to public administration is 341. The smallest portion of these are terms taken from the text of the Constitution.

(See Figure 1).

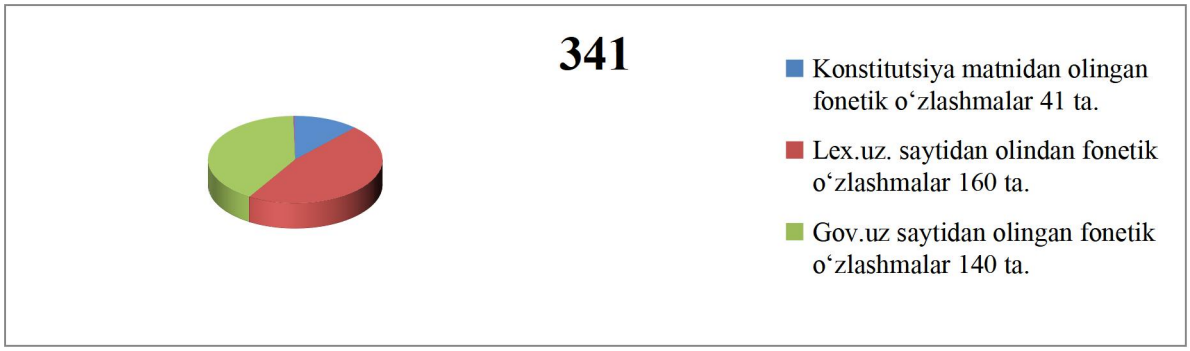


Figure 1. Phonetic borrowings in sources from the independence period.

Calquing. The assimilation of terms through calquing can be considered the most active method. The reason for this is that the adopted term is made to conform to the rules of the receiving language. However, this is not always considered a favorable approach. This is because a calqued term may have difficulty expressing the concept compared to the original term, and this can lead to problematic situations when it is introduced into usage.

According to the views of E. Shoahmedov, calquing plays an important role in the Uzbek language, as it does in other national languages. Terms adopted on the basis of calquing are also referred to as term-metaphors, and the study of metaphors within terminology systems began in the 1860s. In Uzbek terminology, however, the study of semantic calques dates to the second half of the 20th century. In the opinion of Russian linguist M. Pavlova, the emergence of a term-metaphor always begins with the creative act of a specific individual. A metaphorical creative act necessarily requires the participation of two people: the creator of the metaphor and the one who perceives its meaning. Otherwise, the term loses its function as a means of transmitting information and communication. Therefore, the presence of a source language and a recipient language in calquing, or semantic calquing, is considered a linguistic regularity. "Moreover, calquing leads to the development of relatively alternative ways of adopting ordered and standardized scientific terms, an internal striving to preserve the purity of the language." The methods of adopting a semantic calque (where a word is transferred from one language to another based on a translation that preserves its meaning) are varied; in public administration, one mainly encounters terms adopted on the basis of formal, functional, and procedural similarities. However, there are no term-metaphors formed on the basis of color similarity.

V. Gorelov classifies semantically calqued terms into two groups: structural calques and etymological calques. In a structural calque, the derivational form of the lexical unit is important, and the linguistic element is translated directly. For example: *xalqaro huquq, boshqaruv monopoliyasi, hokimiyat organlari, kasaba uyushmalari, siyosiy partiyalar, jinoyat kodeksi, fuqarolik jamiyati* etc.

In an etymological calque, the etymological features and meaning characteristic of the source language are preserved. In her research, N. Imomiddinova notes that such calqued terms are related to the mythology of countries like Greece, Rome, and Scandinavia, and that, unlike in Chinese, these terms were adopted into Uzbek phonetically. In this sense, we have

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concluded that etymological calquing is not characteristic of the Uzbek language, because we did not encounter a single term in the field of public administration that was adopted through etymological calquing.

In semantic calques, terms can be fully or partially calqued. Terms such as *konstitutsionniy story (constitutional system), - konstitusiyaviy tuzum, osnovy gosudarstvennogo upravleniya (foundations of state administration) - davlat boshqaruvi asoslari, grazhdanskoye zakonodatelstvo (civil legislation) - fuqarolik qonunchiligi, forma akta (form of act) - hujjat turi, pravosudiye (justice) - odil sudlov, oborona (defense) - mudofaa, and zakonodatelstvo o semye (family legislation) - oila qonunchiligi* are considered full calques. Here, it should be noted that in complete semantic calques, despite the concept being borrowed, the expressing terminological unit is considered to belong to the native layer of the language. This creates a debatable situation: the concept belongs to the borrowed layer, while the reflecting unit is related to the native layer. Consequently, A. Hojiyev distinguishes calquing from word borrowing: ..."it is impossible to calque, to create a new word in this way, without using the internal potential of the language. When a word is taken from another language without putting the language's own potential to work, this phenomenon is word borrowing." Thus, fully calqued terms are considered a source for the native layer because they are based on internal linguistic principles. Additionally, a term created through calquing may contain a phonetically assimilated term. For example, *konstitusiyaviy tuzum* (constitutional system), the lexical unit *konstitutsiya* (constitution) belongs to the Latin language and entered our language via Russian. At the same time, in the calqued term *odil sudlov* (justice), the word *sud* (court) took its place in the lexical layer of our language from Russian through phonetic assimilation. In this case, the terms are considered semi-calques, in which the borrowed element is clearly visible.

In a semi-calque, the stem of the term is preserved while its affixes are translated, or conversely, the international term element is retained while the stem is translated. *We can cite several examples such as kollegiallik (collegiality), progressivlik (progressiveness), macroeconomics, micropolitics, cyberattack, cyber defense, cybersecurity, parlamentlik (parliamentarism), demokratik (democratism), infrastructure, and geopolitics.* An important aspect of semi-calques is that the part left untranslated is considered an international term element or lexical unit. Currently, within the sphere of public administration, terms adopted through semi-calquing are not translated when they contain linguistic units such as *cyber, virtual, electronic, and portal.* This linguistic process gives rise to the phenomenon of semi-calquing. In semi-calquing, half of the term is adopted phonetically. In terminology, the reason for this linguistic process is to preserve the general international meaning of the term while adapting it to the borrowing language.

Generally speaking, according to the methods of adoption, public administration terms are incorporated in two ways: through phonetic borrowing and calquing. A distinctive feature of phonetically borrowed public administration terms is that, regardless of whether they are root or derivative words in their original language, they are accepted into our language as root terms with a holistic form. Furthermore, phonetically borrowed public administration terms are adopted with the same pronunciation as in the source language. The phonetic aspect of such a term is highly significant. In semantic borrowings, i.e., calques, the correspondence between form and content is considered primary, and the receiving language preserves the linguistic structure of the borrowed term. *Virtual* reception, *electronic* signature, *electronic* document, government portal, *and electronic public* services are examples of terms adopted from English within the last 15 years. This means if such terms are compounds or derivatives, they are translated in that exact form. For example, in the compound term *municipal budget,* the word 'municipal' is synonymous with the local lexical unit, and the term in its entirety is

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considered a semantic calque. In the process of calquing, the English suffix '-al' is replaced by the Uzbek derivational suffix '-iy'.

Therefore, calquing plays a distinct role in the assimilation of terms, and lexical units assimilated through phonetic methods and through calquing are prominent in public administration. A full calque (semantic calque) - where a specific concept is represented using pre-existing units - is considered a source for a language's native lexical layer. This is because the terminological unit expressing the concept belongs to our own language. Semi-calqued terms are considered fully assimilated terms. The reason for this is the presence of an element from the target language within the loanword's structure. Hybrid terms are a clear example of this.

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