



The Notion of Secondary Designation in Customs Terminology

Ikromjon Toshpulat oglu Habibjonov ¹

¹ Fergana regional branch of Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture

Abstract: Metaphor is one of the oldest types of term formation, which is more typical of the early periods of the formation of the terminology of a certain field, and leads the creation of the terminology of newly emerging fields of science. This article also briefly discusses the phenomenon of metaphor found in customs terms.

Keywords: Term, compound, metaphor, denomination, linguistics, word, word structure, dictionary.

It has become clear from the observation of linguistic research carried out in Uzbek, Russian and other linguistics, that customs terms are studied both as a separate terminological system and within tax terminology. In specially studied dissertations, it is said that the terms of customs, in general, are part of the economic field, and many terms related to customs work can be economic terms. The reason for this is the close connection of the customs sector with the economy. In fact, there is a soul in these views of research scientists, because the terminology of the fields that are the object of our research cannot be studied in isolation from the terms of the general economy, because these terminological concepts are concepts related to the economy in one way or another. In the semantics of customs terms, whether we like it or not, the economic scheme is visible to some extent.

The formation of customs terms is similar to tax terms. As with tax terms, customs terms are formed by affixation and composition methods. In addition, many customs terms were created in the semantic way, that is, through secondary nomination. It is known that the essence of the secondary denomination is the use of words and other language units that were previously the names of other things-events in the language to name other things-events. From the methods of transfer of meaning forming the basis of the secondary nomination, metaphor, metonymy, task-related, etc., each of them participates in the performance of the task of naming the concepts directly related to the customs activity, partially related in its own way.

Similar to the involvement of the secondary nominal in the tax terms, it was found that the metaphorical type of the secondary nominal was involved in the formation of more compound terms in the terms related to customs. In the course of our research, we found that one or two components in the composition of compound terms expressing concepts related to customs have a meaning shift. For example, one of the active terms in the "Customs Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the term of accompanying customs. In this code, the meaning of this compound term is explained as "tracking of motor vehicles by customs authorities under customs control" (Article 15). It is clear from the semantic structure of the term that the words "accompanied" and "following" in it have changed meaning. In the composition of this term, the lexeme "companion" does not have the "partnership" theme as in the literary language, but the "togetherness" theme is activated. The lexeme of tracking does not have the theme of "following out to say goodbye" as in the literary language, but the theme of "monitoring the loaded transport in the customs territory" is activated. The origin of this term was based on the similarity of the common literary lexeme to observe "to move with someone (something)".

In the customs terminology, the term of export of goods is also considered as one of the active terms. In the lexicon of the field, this term means "to allow the use and (or) disposal of certain goods after customs inspection and clearance". Its creation was based on the universal literary lexeme to expel. It is known that "to expel" is used in the general literary lexicon in the sense of "removing a person or thing from the place occupied by an authorized or capable party". Due to the similarity between the concept of "take out" and the concept of removing the goods from the customs territory, this terminological concept was renamed with the word "take out". In other words, to expel in the term has grown from the meaning of "to leave" of the lexeme to expel in the general literary lexicon.

The term free circulation of goods, meaning "circulation of goods in the customs territory without the specified prohibitions and restrictions", was also formed by means of secondary nomination. The components of free circulation in the term are the result of a metaphorical transfer of the meaning of the general literary free and circulation lexemes. In this place, the meaning of the universal free lexeme "without restrictions" and the universal lexeme "turning" were formed. By quoting the meanings of these general literary lexemes in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", we will show the process of this renaming: free - free from any obstacles, pits, obstacles, etc., having free will; transaction - "relationship with people, conversation, the way of such relationship", "communication related to work, service", "exchange of labor products by means of trade (typical for commodity economy)".

In the customs terminological system, there are cases where lexemes adopted from foreign languages have become the names of the concept related to customs as a result of secondary nomination. Specialists in the field paid attention to their ability to clearly express the concept in the inclusion of foreign appropriations in the terminological system. It is appropriate to include the combination of customs regime among such terms. Since this term is one of the main concepts in customs activity, it is explained separately in Article 15 of the Code: customs regime is a set of rules that determine the status of goods and vehicles transported across the customs border for customs purposes. In order to find out how the main word in this compound term has undergone a change of meaning, we present the comments given to the word "regime" in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language": 1. State management, administration method; system. Democratic regime. Totalitarian regime. 2. A well-defined routine of work, rest, eating, sleeping and life in general. Eating regimen. Sleep with a routine. 3. Work or living conditions. *Thermal regime of plants. Operating mode of the machine.*

It is known that the 1st and 2nd meanings of the universal lexeme did not participate in the creation of the customs term. The concept of "work activity" in the 3rd sense is similar to the mode of operation of the customs office. Therefore, the similarity in activity played a key role in the termination of the term "regime" combined with the customs lexeme. So, metaphorization happened.

In Articles 13, 87, 95, 186, 193, 195, 276, 287, 304, 316 of the Customs Code, the term container is used as the name of the concept related to customs work. For example, in Article 193: *Customs inspection is carried out in order to confirm information about goods and (or) means of transport under customs control, the presence of seals, seals and other means of customs identification in goods, loaded containers, vehicles and parts of vehicles.* This term is also a terminological re-use of the lexeme vessel in the general literary lexicon - the result of secondary nomination. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the lexeme "dish" is recorded as "household or household item used for storing (putting) things". In customs activities, "item intended for carrying goods to customs inspection" is also called container. It is known that what is represented by the lexeme container in the general literary lexicon and the function of the container used during the customs inspection are similar, it is used to store things, to store these goods. On the basis of functional similarity, the word container in the general literary lexicon is called "an article intended for carrying goods to customs inspection", the general literary name was used to name the terminological concept. So, a new term has been created in the task-based method.

The term used 94 times in the "Customs Code" is a carrier, which is also formed by meaning specialization. Article 15 of this Code confirms that it is an expression of an active terminological concept: "a person who carries out the transportation of goods under customs control or is responsible for the use of a means of transport": *When goods and (or) means of transport are*

imported into the customs territory, the carrier must deliver them to the place where the designated customs authority is located or to another place within the time limits specified in Article 218 of this Code (Article 16).

In the general literary lexicon, the lexeme carrier is used to refer to a person who is engaged in transporting one or another thing from one place to another. In the customs terminology system, it is used to denote "the responsible person who transports the goods in the customs area in the transport assigned to him". It is known that the carrier lexeme became the name of the terminological concept based on functional similarity, functional commonality.

It became clear from our research that customs terms are formed by another type of secondary nomination - the method of specialization of lexeme meaning. This method of making a term is also available in tax work, banking and finance, biology terminology. For example, in Articles 9, 12, 15, 16, 87, 95, 186, 193, 219, 239, 276, 287, 362, 388 of the "Customs Code", the term packaging used as the name of a terminological concept related to customs work. For example, Article 9 also has the exact terminological meaning: *Commercial documents include invoices, shipping and packing slips, and other documents used to confirm the conclusion of transactions related to the transportation of goods across the customs border in the course of foreign trade and other activities.*

The initial form of the word orov in the given example is the name of an action in the general literary lexicon, and it is applied to the terminological concept by adding the suffix -v to the verb ora-. As a general literary lexeme, the word "orov" can freely replace the word "oram", but it is rarely used in the Uzbek literary language in the form of "orov". When this lexeme is used to name a terminological concept, its very feature - its infrequent use in the Uzbek literary language - is taken into account, and it is used to name a terminological concept as a unit different from the lexeme of a circle in the general literary lexicon. Of course, before serving to name a terminological concept, the meaning of the word wrap is specialized.

In the terminological system of customs work, there are such terms that in the semantic translation of these terms, it is observed that they are used in a situation that does not correspond to the nature of the Uzbek language. In other words, the lexeme, which is a product of secondary nomination in such terms, cannot clearly and fully explain the essence of the terminological concept it calls. One of such terms is the term customs procedure, which is explained in Article 15 of the "Customs Code" as "a set of customs operations carried out for customs purposes." In this term, the word order is a product of the secondary nomination, it is clear that it has developed from the word order in the general literary lexicon, but it is not clear how.

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word order-taomil is not given as a pair of words, but is explained as separate lexemes. For example, 4 meanings of the lexeme order are given: 1. Certain consistency, plan, rules, and a state that meets these rules, which are observed in the implementation of actions, measures, etc. 2. Placement of things and proportionality in similar aspects, a normative state. 3. The way used in the arrangement system of persons or things; sir. 4. Guide, method, method. If we compare these meanings to the interpretation of the term customs, none of the meanings corresponds to the definition of the term with a clear meaning. The lexeme taomil in the universal literary language is not close to the semantics of the term customs procedure with the meaning of "a procedure, a picture that has become a custom in a society, a nation". So, either the secondary nomination was not appropriate, or the explanation given in the "Customs Code" does not correspond to the terminological concept. If the explanation given in the "Customs Code" does not correspond to the terminological concept, then this concept is interpreted as "certain rules of customs inspection, inspection", then the essence of the terminological concept will be clearly expressed.

Based on the above analysis and observations, we can say that many terms related to customs activities are formed through secondary nomination. One group of customs terms is formed by the metaphorical method of secondary nomination, and another group is formed by the method of assignment. In addition, customs terms were created by specializing the meaning of general literary lexemes. A separate group of lexemes subjected to secondary nomination consists of lexemes of their

own layer. Another group is lexemes of the native layer. One of the main reasons why some foreign appropriations were metaphorized is that they were able to name the terminological concept clearly and completely. Specialists in the field have made good use of the above semantic methods of creating a new term, since they were able to understand that the borrowed lexeme has such a characteristic. The fact that in the "Customs Code" many terms are used to express terminological concepts is due to the fact that the terms have these characteristics. On the other hand, the existence of cases of not so successful term creation with the help of secondary nomination shows the need to involve linguists as well as experts in the field in the formation of the terminology of each field.

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