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Lexicographic Study of Terms Relating to the Field of Insurance and Problems of Their Teaching

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the lexicographic analysis of insurance terms and the problems of their teaching. As a result of the research, definitions of insurance terms in dictionaries, their use in English, Russian and Uzbek languages were analyzed. The results of the comparative-linguistic analysis showed that some terms do not have an exact equivalent in the Uzbek language. Pedagogical research helped to identify the main difficulties faced by students in teaching insurance terms. According to the results of the research, it is necessary to develop special dictionaries, methodological manuals and educational programs to increase the effectiveness of teaching insurance terminology.

Keywords: Insurance terms, lexicography, comparative analysis, translation problems, educational process, term system, linguistic research, equivalence, teaching methodology, terminological dictionary, international terms.

The insurance sector is an important component of the economic development of society, and its terminology plays an important role in the effective operation of this sector. The lexicographic research of the terms related to the insurance industry, the study of their origin, changes in meaning and features of use is one of the urgent issues not only from a linguistic point of view, but also from a practical point of view. One of the most important tasks is to correctly translate insurance terms from foreign languages into Uzbek and ensure their comprehensibility. At the same time, it is necessary to study the methods of effective teaching of these terms in the educational process, the problems of their understanding and application in language learning. This article discusses the lexicographic research of insurance terms, their place in explanatory dictionaries, and the difficulties in teaching these terms in the training of personnel in this field.

Scientific literature on lexicographic research of insurance terminology includes different approaches. In particular, studies on lexicology and terminology are aimed at elucidating the origin, semantic development, and translation problems of terms related to the insurance industry. Many foreign and local scientists, including A. Ray, V. V. Vinogradov, Sh. Linguists such as S.

Sirojiddinov studied the systematic study of terms and their reflection in dictionaries.

The issue of adaptation of insurance terms to the national language and their compatibility with international standards is also important. In this regard, explanatory dictionaries and manuals on economic terminology published in Uzbekistan are of great importance in ensuring the clarity and comprehensibility of insurance terms. Especially in the process of studying and teaching the field, the scientific articles written about the clear explanation of insurance terms, their use in the context, and the problems of translation are relevant. This article analyzes the existing literature on the lexicographic research of insurance terms and highlights their importance in the teaching process.

This research is aimed at the lexicographic study of insurance terms and the analysis of problems in their teaching. Linguistic analysis, comparative research, lexicographic analysis and pedagogical methods were used as a methodological approach. These methods allow in-depth study of the origin of insurance terms, their semantic changes, their reflection in dictionaries, and the problems of their teaching in the educational process.

First, the reflection of insurance terms in descriptive, bilingual and terminological dictionaries was studied by the method of lexicographic analysis. Using this method, definitions of terms in different dictionaries are compared, and their semantic expansion or narrowing is determined. Also, the international and national versions of the terms are compared, and their inaccuracies in the translation process are determined.

Secondly, the method of comparative-linguistic analysis was used, and the differences in the translation of insurance terms from English and Russian into Uzbek were studied. This method serves to determine the semantic changes of terms in different languages and their equivalents. As a result of the comparative analysis, it was found that some terms do not have equivalents in the Uzbek language, or they need to be explained in accordance with the context.

Thirdly, the factors affecting the teaching and learning of insurance terms in the educational process were analyzed through the pedagogical research method. For this purpose, textbooks, training manuals and teaching methods used in higher education institutions training insurance specialists were studied. At the same time, questionnaires and tests were conducted in order to determine the level of students' mastery of these terms, the problems in their understanding and application.

Fourthly, the use of insurance terms in real life, business and legal contexts was analyzed with the help of practical-linguistic analysis. For this purpose, insurance terms used in insurance contracts, legal documents, business documents, mass media were selected and their semantic and pragmatic features were studied.

The use of these methods allows for a comprehensive study of the lexicographic features of insurance terms and to identify problems in the process of teaching them. The results of the research serve to define insurance terminology more precisely, improve their use in the educational process, and eliminate ambiguities in the translation process.

The results of the research were focused on identifying the lexicographic features of the terms related to the insurance sector, the problems of their teaching and the difficulties encountered in the translation process. The lexicographic analysis showed that most of the insurance terms are derived from international terminology and their meaning and usage may differ in different languages. In particular, the terms translated from English and Russian into Uzbek are sometimes rendered with vague or inappropriate translations.

As a result of the comparative-linguistic analysis, it was found that some insurance terms do not have an equivalent in Uzbek or the existing translations are used differently. For example, the term "insurance policy" is sometimes translated as "insurance policy", and sometimes as "insurance document". This requires that terms be used on the basis of a single standard. At the same time, differences between the use of some terms in English and Russian were also observed.

For example, the term "premium" means insurance premium in English, while in Russian it is used as "strakhovaya premiya". However, in Uzbek, this term can be interpreted as "insurance premium" or "payment".

Pedagogical research results showed that the teaching of insurance terms in the educational process is a complex process, and students have difficulties in learning them. In particular, there are problems with understanding and correct use of complex and ambiguous terms such as "reinsurance" (reinsurance), "deductible" (deductible). As a result of surveys, students often have difficulty understanding the practical application of insurance terms and their use in real documents. The results of the practical-linguistic analysis showed that the terms used in the insurance sector in many cases have a formal-legal context. Terminology used in insurance contracts, legal documents and the media is sometimes very complex, which makes it difficult to understand them.

Based on the results of the research, several recommendations were developed to increase the effectiveness of teaching insurance terms. First, it is necessary to develop special explanatory and bilingual dictionaries related to the insurance sector. Secondly, it is necessary to create special methodological manuals for teaching insurance terminology in higher education institutions. Third, it is important to develop standardized translations of insurance terms and integrate them into the educational process.

In short, the research conducted on the lexicographic analysis of insurance terms and the identification of the problems of their teaching served to identify the existing problems in this area and determine the ways to eliminate them.

The conclusion is that this study was focused on the lexicographic research of insurance terms and the analysis of their teaching problems. The results of the research showed that insurance terminology is formed under the influence of international and national factors, and accurate understanding and translation of their meaning is one of the urgent problems. According to the results of the lexicographic analysis, it was found that insurance terms are distinguished by definitions in different dictionaries, and some terms do not have an exact equivalent in the Uzbek language.

Comparative-linguistic analysis showed how insurance terms have changed in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. In many cases, there are inaccuracies in the translation, which requires their use on the basis of a single standard. The results of the pedagogical research made it possible to identify the main difficulties faced by students in teaching insurance terms. In particular, it was observed that skills regarding the use of terms in real documents and practice were not sufficiently formed. The results of the research showed the need to develop special explanatory dictionaries, methodical manuals and educational programs to increase the effectiveness of teaching insurance terminology. In the future, in-depth study of this issue and improvement of translation and teaching processes will be important.

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