

*Murzabaeva A., master's student*

*e-mail: asel\_murzabaeva@bk.ru*

*ORCID: 0009-0004-0817-9313*

*K. Tynystanov Issyk-Kul state university*

*Karakol, Kyrgyzstan*

## **PROFESSIONAL MODERN VOCABULARY IN INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

*This article touches upon not only the role and history of NGOs in the Kyrgyz Republic but also the contemporary professional vocabulary used in international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), highlighting its significance and role in fostering effective communication and collaboration across diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Since the NGO's have preliminary the same organizational structure, some vocabulary from the Project Management discipline were considered. It examines some specialized lexicon, emphasizing key terminologies and phrases that reflect the NGOs' mission-driven focus and operational frameworks. The findings emphasize the need for clear and precise language to engage stakeholders and improve NGO operations worldwide.*

**Key words:** *international non-governmental organizations, vocabulary, application, effectiveness, analysis, parties.*

*Мурзабаева А. Т., магистрант  
e-mail: asel\_murzabaeva@bk.ru  
ORCID: 0009-0004-0817-9313  
К. Тыныстанов ат. БМУ  
Каракол ш., Кыргызстан*

### **КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАГЫ ЭЛ АРАЛЫК КООМДУК УЮМДАРДАГЫ КЕСИПТИК ЗАМАНБАП ЛЕКСИКА**

*Макалa Кыргыз Республикасындагы өкмөттүк эмес уюмдардын тарыхы менен катар, эл аралык өкмөттүк эмес уюмдарда колдонулуп жаткан заманбап кесиптик лексикага арналган. Алардын коомдогу ролун жана маанисин белгилеп, аталган лексиканын ар кайсы маданияттын жана тил ээлеринин ортосундагы натыйжалуу пикир алышууга жана кызматташууга салым кошкондугун белгилейт. Кыргыз Республикасындагы өкмөттүк эмес уюмдардын структурасы окшош болгондугуна байланыштуу, автор «Долбоорлорду башкаруу» дисциплинасындагы терминдерди талдоого алган. Макалада кээ бир атайын лексика анализге алынып, өкмөттүк эмес уюмдардын иш алып баруу багыттарына, коюлган максаттарына, оперативдүү чектерин чагылдырган негизги терминдерге жана фразеологизмдерге көңүл бурулган. Изилдөөнүн жыйынтыгында өкмөттүк эмес уюмдардын Кыргызстанда иш алып баруусун жакшыртуу жана кызыктар тараптарды ишке тартуу үчүн сөз конструкцияларынын колдонуштары боюнча так жана даана аныктолоор керек экендиги белгиленген.*

*Түйүндүү сөздөр:* өкмөттүк эмес коомдук уюмдар, лексика, колдонуу, натыйжалуулук, анализ, тараптар.

*Мурзабаева А. Т., магистрант  
e-mail: asel\_murzabaeva@bk.ru  
ORCID: 0009-0004-0817-9313  
ИГУ им. К. Тыныстанова  
г. Каракол, Кыргызстан*

### **ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

*В этой статье рассматриваются не только роль и предыстория НПО в Кыргызской Республике, но и современная профессиональная лексика, используемая в международных неправительственных организациях (НПО), подчеркивается ее значение и роль в содействии эффективному общению и сотрудничеству между представителями различных культур и языков. Поскольку НПО предварительно имеют одинаковую организационную структуру, были рассмотрены некоторые термины из дисциплины "Управление проектами". В нем анализируется некоторая специализированная лексика, особое внимание уделяется ключевым терминам и фразеологизмам, которые отражают направленность НПО на достижение поставленных целей и оперативные рамки. Результаты исследования подчеркивают необходимость четких формулировок в словарных конструкциях для улучшения деятельности НПО в Кыргызстане и всему миру.*

*Ключевые слова:* неправительственные общественные организации, лексика, применение, эффективность, анализ, стороны.

Modern international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an important role in the development and improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions in different countries. The Kyrgyz Republic, located in the center of Central Asia, is not an

exception. In recent decades, NGOs working in Kyrgyzstan have been actively implementing and adapting modern international standards and practices, which is associated with the use of specific professional vocabulary. Understanding and correct use of this vocabulary is key for effective work in such organizations and for successful interaction with international partners. In this regard, it is very crucial to touch upon and investigate the vocabulary, which is used in NGOs. There are very few articles in Kyrgyzstan, which were dedicated to the vocabulary in NGOs; however, we can review the following articles: “Non-governmental organizations of Kyrgyzstan: Features of definition and record keeping” by Konstantin Cherevyk, “The legal status of international non-governmental organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic” by Tokhtakhunova M.O.

Back when the USSR was in Kyrgyzstan, there were various public organizations such as trade unions, scientific societies, writers' unions, unions of journalists, composers, sports societies, nature protection societies and deaf societies, etc. The main difference between Soviet public organizations and modern ones is that they were all politically inactive, mainly they did not participate in the political process, and served purely professional interests. The deployment of donor organizations in Kyrgyzstan in the early 1990s played a crucial role in the process of creating NGOs years. The arrival of donor organizations was supported by the government headed by Askar Akayev, the first president Kyrgyzstan. In the early years of his reign, Akayev officially supported initiatives to create civil society organizations (CSOs), as a result of which NGOs began to be actively created. In most cases, NGOs were funded by international and donor organizations. Thus, non-governmental organizations in Kyrgyzstan began to develop actively after gaining independence in 1991. Since then, they have become important players in the social, economic and political spheres. Important aspects of their work are the development of civil society, assistance to vulnerable groups, assistance in carrying out reforms and protection of human rights

The modern professional vocabulary of NGOs includes many terms that reflect the specifics of their work. These terms help to accurately and clearly describe the processes, methods and results of organizations' activities. The professional vocabulary in NGOs covers a wide range of terms and expressions related to various fields such as sustainable development, human rights, social justice and ecology. These terms not only reflect the goals and objectives of the organizations, but also help to create a common understanding among employees, volunteers and local communities. In this article, I would like to examine the vocabulary of NGO's that are related to the project management as a discipline, since all NGO's use the main tools, aspects ect. of the project management. Below we can try to identify the main categories of vocabulary related to the project management (which are used in all NGOs):

- “The project risk”

The project risk can be defined as uncertain step/thing that can impact on the implementation of the project (project timeline, budget etc. and even can lead to the failure of the project. However, we also have to consider that it can also lead have a positive effect (Project Management: Achieving Competitive Advantage, Global Edition 265 p.). In order to achieve the successful completion of the project, the project team has to create a good risk management plan or risk map during the planning phase.

Also, we can consider the following vocabulary (Project Management: Achieving Competitive Advantage, Global Edition/ Jeffrey K.), which is used very often in International NGO's:

- **Capacity Building:** The process of developing skills, knowledge, and resources within organizations or communities.

-Project cycle: the stages of project implementation from planning to evaluation of results.

-Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): processes for tracking the progress of a project and evaluating its effectiveness.

-Logical Framework: A project planning and management tool that includes goals, results, indicators, and validation tools.

-Grant: funding provided for the implementation of a specific project or program. Budgeting: the process of planning and allocating financial resources.

-Reporting: providing information about spending and achieving goals.

-Communications and PR Interaction with the media: strategies and methods of communication with journalists and the public.

-Stakeholder engagement: engaging and involving different groups in the decision-making process.

- Advocacy: activities aimed at promoting the interests and needs of target groups.

-Compliance: compliance with legal and ethical standards. Confidentiality: protection of personal and business information. Human rights: respect and protection of individual rights and freedoms.

Let's look at how other professional vocabulary is used in various fields of NGO activity in Kyrgyzstan.

Project development Example: "For the successful implementation of a project to improve access to clean water in rural areas, a logical framework must be carefully developed, including clear goals, results and indicators. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at each stage to ensure the effectiveness and purposefulness of the activities."

Financial management Example: "The organization has received a grant from the international foundation for the implementation of an educational program. It is important to develop a detailed budget and ensure transparent reporting on spending in order to demonstrate proper financial discipline and compliance with the requirements of the grantee."

Communications and PR Example: "For the successful implementation of a campaign to protect women's rights, it is necessary to use strategies for interaction with the media and effectively organize the participation of stakeholders. Advocacy and public attention will help to achieve the necessary changes in policy and practice."

Legal and ethical work Example: "All projects must comply with compliance requirements, which includes data privacy protection and respect for human rights. It is necessary to develop and implement internal policies that will ensure compliance with these standards."

A clear understanding and use of terms contribute to:

-Improved communication: Clarity in language helps to avoid misunderstandings and promotes more effective interaction within the organization and with external partners.

- Professional development: The use of correct terms indicates a high level of professionalism and knowledge of NGO staff.

-Process optimization: Understanding and applying specialized vocabulary contributes to more effective project planning and management.

-Building trust: Transparency and accuracy in the use of terms contribute to building trust on the part of grantees, partners and target groups.

Despite the importance of professional vocabulary, NGOs in Kyrgyzstan face a number of problems and challenges:

-Language barriers: There is not always access to the necessary resources in the native language, which can make it difficult to understand and apply specific terms.

-Education and training: Not all employees have sufficient education and training to use professional vocabulary effectively.

-Adaptation of international standards: The application of international standards and terms may require adaptation to local conditions and culture.

In conclusion, today, NGOs in Kyrgyzstan play an important role in the country, they form a responsible civil society, actively participate in the political life of society, and provide a wide range of social services. NGOs providing social services, assistance to vulnerable groups, solving environmental problems, protecting the rights and interests of citizens, etc., enjoy authority both among the population and authorities. NGO leaders are involved in the supervisory boards established under each ministry. Professional modern vocabulary in international non—governmental organizations of Kyrgyzstan is a powerful tool that contributes to the development and implementation of social projects. When used and adapted correctly, it can significantly improve communication and improve the effectiveness of NGOs. It is important to remember that language is not only a means of communication, but also a way to establish trust and mutual understanding between organizations and local communities.

Thus, professional modern vocabulary plays a key role in the activities of international non-governmental organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The correct use of specialized terms helps to improve project management, financial planning, communication and compliance with legal standards. It is important to continue to develop and adapt the lexical base of NGOs in order to increase their effectiveness and successful completion of tasks. Employee education and training, as well as attention to linguistic and cultural aspects, can contribute to a more effective use of professional vocabulary and the achievement of organizational goals.

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