

## UZBEK TERMINOLOGY

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### Abstract

Terminology is the past, present and future of this nation is a display window. From research on terminology, it is known that The history of Uzbek language terminology goes back to ancient times. The research conducted in this direction is Uzbek terminology, in particular, it is different from a set of simple terms. It is known that it has passed the way to the level of a system, and in its formation, in the first place, the role of its strata units is incomparable. One of the important tasks facing the science of linguistics is the enrichment of the linguistic units of the mother tongue, which embodies the centuries-old experience of each nation, and the theoretical study of the influence of other languages.

**Key words:** terms, terminology, ancient Turkic language

The main object of study of terminology is special words, is considered a special lexicon. A special lexicon means a vocabulary unit and equivalent compounds belonging to a certain field. Linguistic terminology, physical terminology in the literature also known as A. Reformatsky writes in this regard: "... terms are specialized words<sup>1</sup>". Terminology term for the first time in 1786 in Germany, Professor Schuetz, translated into Russian by M.V. Lomonosov. In France in the 18th century, in English in 1801 in the Big Oxford Dictionary recorded. V.M. Leychik used the term in antiquity mentions that it is used<sup>2</sup>.

Terminology has a special place in the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language and is distinguished by its status. There are two worldviews about the role of content. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, according to the second theory, it is separated from the structure of the vocabulary of the literary

<sup>1</sup> Реформатский А.А. Что такое термин и терминология. В сб: «Вопросы терминологии». – М., 1961. – С. 52.

<sup>2</sup> Кужно И.Ю. Терминология – семиотическая система «второго порядка» / Language. Philology. Culture. 2014. №4. –стр.42-43.

language, it is evaluated as a "separate" object, and the types of speech ( dialect, slang, colloquial speech).

The history of the terminological lexicon formed on the basis of the laws of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, the terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X), the terminology of the old Turkic language (XI-XIV), the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (XV-XX century), Shuras Terminology of the period of the Uzbek language and the terminology of the Uzbek language during the period of independence allows to understand the process that took place in the terminological lexical system on the basis of interlinguistic and extralinguistic factors.

At the same time, it should be recognized that it was written in Sanskrit, Iranian, and Chinese languages socio-political, military, economic, social, animal world-fauna, plant world-flora, science of astrology-astronomy, etc. mentioned in the translations of my work into Turkish language. The terms specific to the fields were hardly used later, Turkic languages, for example, Uzbek did not accept them.

In the improvement of the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language, his in its rise to a higher level, the role of the external influence, that is, the extralinguistic factor, as well as the internal laws of the language, was significant. Based on the analysis of the lexical wealth of the artistic, historical and scientific ages written by Alisher Navoi, the founder of the Uzbek literary language, his predecessors such as Lutfi, Atoi, Sakkoki, Yaqini, and his followers such as Babur, Muhammad Salih, Ogahi, Munis, it can be said that creating a term using the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language was considered a very productive method for this period. Alisher Navoi's strict and truthful setting of the agenda of the intellectuals, scientists, poets and writers of the need to treat the mother tongue as the main mirror of the nation found its positive reflection in the system of terms. Along with specific sciences, the process of formation of social and humanistic fields is special for them

The terms that express the concept have passed away with the creation. In this, first of all, the lexical units existing in the old Uzbek literary language, spoken language, dialects and dialects expanded the range of tennins, a large number of terms were created with the help of affixes, which are widely used in word formation in the Uzbek language. The number of terms borrowed from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and Mongolian languages increased rapidly. Current scientific and technical terminology in the Uzbek language is widefound in coverage. Terminology, which is an integral part of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, is one of the categories of modern Uzbek linguistics that is developing in a very active and dynamic way, and it plays the role of an inexhaustible source in the continuous growth and expansion of the vocabulary of the language. Three types of terminology are distinguished in the scientific terminology of the Uzbek language (Begmatov 1988; 140):

1) historical-traditional terms. There are many lexemes belonging to this type has been used as a term since ancient times and forms the core of Uzbek terminology. For example, there are many terms such as , to 'siq, yulduz, soliq, kirim, pul, oldi-sotti, so 'roq, tomir (tib. arteriya), oqsillar (tib. belok, belki), isitma (tib. lixoradka)

2) relatively new due to the enrichment of the terminological system terms: skaner, sayt, karate, Internet aukcion, tomografiya, spektr, respirator, psixolingvistika, pragmatika, lingvokulturologiya, semema, parodontoz, bakteriya, videotelefon, katapult, radiolokator, tatami, pley-off, gravatizatsiya, spagetizatsiya, transgender, freym, geshtalt, konsept, diskurs, lemmatizatsiya etc.;

3) terms created on the basis of Uzbek word-formation patterns can be divided into two groups: a) on the basis of native language materials non-appearing terms: bog'lovchi, to'ldiruvchi, kesim, tenglik,

qayta saylov, to'lov, boshqaruv, bo'g'ilish (tib. asfiksiya), titrash (tib.trepetani\_ya), boshqarma, yasama ('til. derivat), qo'nish, qurilma, ko'chish (til. transpozitsiya), suzg'ich, yutgich (harbj, ikkilamchi bozor; qo'shimcha qiymat solig'i, terma jamoa, etc. b) occurs with the participation of appropriations incoming terms: raketaeltgich (raketanosets), avtomobilsozlik (avtomobilsozloyeniye), raketasoziylik (raketostroyeniye), eshelonlashtirish (eshelonlashtirish), shturmchi (shturmchik), shifrlash<sup>3</sup>

The process of activation of the terminological lexicon of the Uzbek language is closely related to the need to express many new phenomena and concepts related to the state building, economic, social, scientific, cultural and spiritual development of the republic, as well as various aspects of social life. For this reason, further improvement and raising to a higher level of a number of terminological systems, which are currently growing rapidly, is one of the urgent and urgent issues facing Uzbek terminology<sup>4</sup>.

The lexicon and terminology of the Uzbek language are three sources grew rich based on:

Terms that arose under the internal possibilities and laws of the Uzbek language: printing house, statute "charter", memorial stone "monument", meeting "meeting" etc.;

The extensive work of Uzbek language terminology was clearly demonstrated at the expense of living vernacular words: bozchi, bezgak, iskaptopar, arava, etc.;

Translation of Russian-international terms in Uzbek:

- 1) socio-political terms uyezd, pristav, soldat, volost, дума etc.,
- 2) terms related to transport - oyezd, vagon, vokzal, stansiya, etc.;
- 3) terms used in the industrial, commercial and financial system - zavod, fabrika, vystavka, magazin, kredit etc.;
- 4) fields of culture, science, education - gimnaziya, teatr, gazeta, muzey, universitet, kafedra etc.;
- 5) medical terms - gospital, lazaret, feldsher, doctor etc.;
- 6) names of documents and awards - — medal, pasport, orden, attestat, diplom etc.;
- 7) judicial terms - sud, sudya, zakon etc.;
- 8) the name of units of measurement - pud, minuta, sajen etc.;
- 9) military terms - general, korpus, konvoy, kapitan, levtenant, polkovnik, mayor etc.

Acceleration of the scientific and technical relations between the scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan and scientists of the leading institutions of the developed countries of the world, the establishment of joint research on current scientific issues, the training of young talents in prestigious foreign universities and institutes. winter or professional development will help the convergence and enrichment of the system of terms. For the current Uzbek terminology, it is noteworthy that many terms have been directly imported from Western languages, especially English. In addition, it is not surprising that the terms of the Uzbek language are adopted by other languages.

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<sup>4</sup> Dadaboyev, Hamidulla. 0 'zbek Terminologiyasi: o'quv qo'llanma / Hamidulla Dadaboyev. - Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2020. - 136 b.

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