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Research Article

<b>THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS</b>			<b>Linguistics</b>
			<b>Keywords:</b> term, terminology, term, definition, term, transterms, internal and external source, terminological system, terminological dictionary.
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<b>Abstract</b>			
<p>The emergence of Uzbekistan in the process of progress and renewal, and the liberation of science and culture from ideology that does not serve the interests of the nation poses a very important and urgent task for our scientists. Thanks to independence, a more intimate approach to the legacy of our ancestors and the fraternal peoples, to the urgent problems of science, along with the creativity of our contemporaries, opens up opportunities for a more in-depth study and implementation of scientific and cultural achievements of different nations. The scientific potential of our country is deep and strong. Hence, deep-rooted linguistics is responsible for analyzing and analyzing issues that need to be addressed in light of the recent historical events in our country, only in the interest of free people and the idea of national independence. This requires the researcher to be able to meet the international standards in accordance with the importance, relevance and novelty of the research methods chosen by the researcher, and at the same time fully reflect the national identity. The new concept of knowledge acquisition in the current system of education requires the application of different methods of non-traditional education technologies. Assuming that education is a system, its elements include: learning objectives, expectations, teaching, learning, content, learning methods, forms and tools, control and evaluation. When one of these elements is ignored or not selected correctly in the design of the educational process, the system does not work, which means that the educational objectives cannot be achieved.</p>			

## Introduction

The term is derived from the Greek language term “Terminus”, which means "check", "border". It is a keyword in science, technology, agriculture, arts and culture. Terminology means a set of terms and definitions of terms. Instead of the term, the terms are sometimes used in terms of the term. But that's not true. The term is a narrow term with respect to the term. The word is in Arabic. It is not understood and popularized by the people. Terminology has always been a pressing issue in linguistics. This is because defining the role and function of terms in the dictionary layers of the fields gives a clearer understanding of the meaning of the concept.

Linguist N.A.Shetlova in her article writes: “Any civilized terminology requires a high level of abstractions. Terminology is not a set of real and action names, but a specific system of names of things and actions. Therefore, nouns are the only lexical-semantic tools that represent the notions of objects, adjectives, and actions.

"If we go back to the linguistic field, we will find metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche, and so forth from rhetoric" [N.A.Shetlova, 1963, p. 105].

In terms of terminology, terms are defined as units that have definite definitions of a particular area, have definitions, and generally perform nominative functions. A. Reformatzky, when describing the term, concludes that “... terms are special words”.

Renew and change terminological systems in relation to terms and it is important to follow the rules of language development, the specific objective of standardizing its vocabulary system, criteria, scientific measurement and principles.

In the 1930s many terminological dictionaries of the Uzbek language were created and published. In this process, theoretical issues about the history of terminology, the meaning and topic groups of terms, grammatical structure and design, the ways of development and sources of enrichment were also developed. Ulug Tursunov, one of the first to try to clarify issues of Uzbek terminology and wrote works on the subject: "Bourgeois aspirations in language terminology", "Problems of terminology", "Terminology issues", "Selection of terminology in Uzbek literary language". These works reflect on different views and concepts in the field of generating, collecting, regulating, unifying and publishing terms. It also points out that the terminology in and around the terminology is beginning to become apparent. For example, different concepts start to be termed and written; long explanations instead of clear and concise terms; low use of native language capabilities in terms of terminology; One of the sources for enriching Uzbek terminology has been the fact that there are facts of different approaches to the external factor.

The sources of enrichment of Uzbek terminology are detailed in the works of Professor U.Tursunov. In his works tells about the development of the Uzbek terminological system at the expense of internal and external sources. Internal capabilities of the language play a key role in the development, formation and improvement of the Uzbek terminological systems. Because of the tremendous changes in life, the development of science and technology, and the culture, the greatest use of the internal capabilities of the language is required. As with any language, Uzbek uses a number of ways to express one or another concept. These are:

1. Definition of terms by means of semantic method.
2. Morphological formulation of terms.
3. Syntax formulation of terms.

The terms' clarity and tightness' reflect the level of science, education, and culture of that nation. The development and regulation of terms vary in different areas of science and depend on the development of a particular science. As this development is uninterrupted, the emergence and regulation of new terms will be continuous. In general, the careful processing and arrangement of terms in the native language is a necessary resource for both the creation of textbooks and manuals and for teaching in the native language. The lack of proper and unwritten terms also affects the way we talk”.

### **Theoretical Part**

It is known that in the Uzbek terminology after the 50<sup>th</sup> years of the last century there were many scientific works, that is, candidate and doctoral dissertations, published monographs and

brochures, published hundreds of articles. In this regard it is worth mentioning the works of Nasim Mamatov "Uzbek cotton terminology" (1955), Sabirjon Ibragimov's "Professional vocabulary of Fergana dialects" (1959). Saidolim Usmanov's "Some Issues in Uzbek Terminology" (1968) and other studies have been successful in terminology.

Scholars who have made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek terminology one is Professor Renat Doniyorov. His book, "Some Issues in the Technical Terminology of the Uzbek Language" (1977) addresses the issues of streamlining the technical terminology of the Uzbek language and preventing a number of confusion. This work has been a major contribution to the study of technical terminology. In her work "Uzbek cuisine", N.Ikramova speaks about the linguistic features of the names of Uzbek cuisine. At the same time, issues of Uzbek vocabulary are reflected in research and textbooks such as "Modern Uzbek Language" "Modern Uzbek Literary Language". In 1981 a group of linguists from the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan arrived at a large workplace called "Uzbek Lexicology".

In the Uzbek linguistics one can see that much has been done on comparative study of lexical layers. An important work in this regard is the monograph published by I.Ismailov in 1966. Importantly, the present study provides a comprehensive overview of the emergence and practical application of relationship terminology in Uzbek and Uighur languages. Of course, in the years of independence, the terminology has not gone unnoticed by linguists. At this time, it is expected to explore new features in terms of terminology. Specifically, I.Pardayeva (Uzbek jewelry terminology: candidate diss.), N.Usmanov (Pedagogical terminology of the Uzbek language: candidate. diss.) A.Plekhanova (Functional semantic and linguistic features of lexemes that represent spiritual values), F.Khalilov (Astronomical aspect of astronomical terms in Russian and Uzbek), L.Abdullaeva (Sphere of International Relations Vocabulary (for example, materials of Uzbek and Russian languages), Mirholikov (Linguistic-spiritual and grammatical features of fish names in Uzbek: candidate diss.)) S.Saidova (Lexical-semantic analysis of kinship terms in Namangan: Candidate diss.), A.Turakhojayeva (Development of Uzbek-language socio-political lexicon in the context of independence) and other linguistic features of the terminology of the fields.

As you know, there is a lot of research in linguistics covering different aspects of terms in the field. Linguists N.Dmitriev, N.Baskakov, A.Reformatsky, V. Danilenko, N.Mamatov, S.Ibrohimov, M.Abdiev and others contributed to the study of these problems.

The study of the terminological system of Turkic languages began in the 50 years of the last century. By this time, a number of Turkic languages had a variety of terminology, textbooks were published, the translation of scientific and technical literature and various textbooks from Russian had a positive impact on the formation of terminology in the field. The study of the terms of networked networks and their arrangement has set the task of linguistics. This is how the first

scientific works on terminology in the national Turkic languages appeared. The first research on terminology of the Uzbek language branch is the work of N. Mamatov "Uzbek cotton terminology", protected in 1955. The work deals with the development of terms related to cotton growing, their classification, the differences in terms of words and phrases, the definition of the term, the history of cotton growing in Uzbekistan and the emergence of new terms related to it was made.

In Uzbek linguistics new steps have been taken to study terminology, such as scientific terminology, occupation, and Uzbek vocabulary, as well as encyclopedias and explanatory dictionaries. In October 1989, the Uzbek language passed a law on the State Language. It is also worth noting that there is another great event. On August 31, 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan was one of the first former Soviet republics to declare independence. These important facts highlight the important task of developing a more extensive process of language exchange between ancient language. Ultimately, the emerging linguistic material in all areas of life necessitated the revision of Uzbek language laws and requirements. An important role in this process is played by the detailed creation of social and political documents and literature. The article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language states that "the official scientific rules and norms of the Uzbek literary language shall be observed in official spheres.

It is possible to say that today's Uzbek linguistic terms fully represent concepts related to language phenomena. We can say that a dictionary of terms that expresses the concepts used in all levels of the language is created. Synonyms, antonyms, verbs, parables, phrases, words, etymological dictionary, spelling dictionary, glossary of direct linguistic terms. Uzbek linguistic terms also have a long history. There are many linguistic terms in Mahmud Kashgari's book "Divan Lugat at-Turk". Also in the book "Muhokamatul lugatayn" by Alisher Navoi, who learned the language as a subject of special research, we can see the terms expressing the concepts of philology of that time. It is well-known that at the beginning of the last century, representatives of movements such as pan-Islamists, pan-Turkists, reacted to the terms of various fields and caused the emergence of diversity in the language. The supporters of the Pan-Islamist group rejected the Russian terms in our lexicon and supported the introduction of Arabic terms. Proponents of the Pan-Turkic movement strongly opposed the introduction of international words and terms in Uzbek. They suggested using only their own language to express new concepts in the language. The use of outdated words, if not impossible, is to take words from other Turkic languages, and if possible, to use Arabic and Persian terms. And, of course, this would not have allowed the population to understand the terminology and terminology correctly. It is clear from the literature that at the beginning of the XX century there were differences and confusion in linguistic terms.

Today's Uzbek linguistic terms can be used to describe concepts related to language phenomena. You can say that we have created a dictionary of terms that express the concepts used in all levels of language. Synonyms, antonyms, verbs, parables, phrases, words, etymological dictionary, spelling dictionary, glossary of direct linguistic terms. However, there are differences

in the use of linguistic terms in some dictionaries, textbooks and manuals. This is especially true for textbooks and high school textbooks.

For example, instead of the term, you can see terms such as synonyms, synonyms, antonymic meanings, phonemes, phonetics, vocabulary and vocabulary. But remember that translation or translation of one or two terms does not end there. Of course, the fates associated with that changed term must also be taken into account. For example, if we replace the term 'hai' with the term, how do we use terms such as ammonia, omophone, omograph, omolecema.

At the beginning of the last century, due to the growth of the national consciousness of Turkestan peoples, the reform of schools and madrasas, and the wider teaching of secular knowledge, the need for pedagogical terms increased. The new Muslim schools of Behbudi, Shakuri, Aini, Hamza, Munawari, Avloni and others in Russia, Crimea and Orenburg were introduced to their learning and teaching methods and opened their own schools. As a result, textbooks and manuals were created for these schools, and for the first time special textbooks on education were formed.

In addition, there are many self-explanatory terms that represent pedagogical concepts, such as: *institut, pedagogika, metod, praktika, abiturient, maktab, dars, muallim, imtihon, kitob, maktab* etc. According to the researcher, there are more than ten thousand pedagogical terms.

One of the most important works is the monograph published by I. Ismailov in 1966. Importantly, in the present case, the term "Relationship" in Uzbek and Uighur languages (*ota, ona, aka, og'a, xola, bo'la (bobo), buvi, amma, nabira*), "relationship terms after marriage" (*er, xotin, kuyov, kelin, pochcha, boja, ovsin, qaynota, qaynona, quda*) and terms with word **tutilgan** (*tutingan ota, tutingan ona, tutingan o'g'il, tutingan opa, tutingan aka-uka*). There is a detailed analysis of the differences, similarities, the emergence of such terms and their application. As the author himself notes, "there are differences in the terms of kinship between Uzbek and Uighur languages, as well as their historical development and appearance. The common Turkic unity of these languages and the different features of each language are analyzed. As an important fact, it is worth noting that in recent years there have been several more monographs devoted to the comparative study of some lexical layers of Turkic languages. One of them is "The development of Turkic lexicon in Central Asia and Kazakhstan". During the years of independence significant achievements have been made in the field of Uzbek lexicology, especially in the field of lexicography. In particular, theoretical and practical research in the field of vocabulary deserves special attention. The fact that the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", several tens of bilingual and small bilingual dictionaries, more than one hundred, two or more multilingual terminological dictionaries, has been created during the years of independence.

One of the great achievements of Uzbek linguistics and Uzbek lexicography during independence was the creation of the Uzbek etymological dictionary. Although E.D. Polivanov

wrote that in the short Uzbek-Russian dictionary, published in 1926, he had published "The Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", but it did not appear. A lot of material on the etymology of the Uzbek language was given in the doctoral dissertation by Ayyub Gulamov on the problem of word-formation in Uzbek language (1955), but it was not published. The first etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language. It was created and published by Rakhmatullaev during independence. The publication of this dictionary, which consists of three parts (Book 1: Uzbek words, 2000; Book 2: Arabic words, 2003; Book 3: Persian words, 2009), has been a major event in the history of Uzbek lexicography.

## Conclusion

Since independence, serious attention has been paid to the radical reform of the education system in the country. Adoption of laws on education and the National Program for Personnel Training is evidence of our opinion. The head of state has set a task before our Republic to create modern textbooks and manuals, stating that the textbooks and manuals left over from the totalitarian system do not meet the requirements of the educational system.

It is well known that in the world experience there is a special institution of linguistics or a literary school, but there is no special institution that directly shares the achievements of the study of national language and national literature. Presidential decrees state that it is impossible to study native language without national literature and national literature without mother tongue, confirming years of experience.

Uzbekistan's admission to the United Nations as an independent country has resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations with many countries around the world, and Uzbek, which is the mother language of Uzbekistan, has been recognized by the international community. Learners who consider it an honor to speak in Uzbek have established scientific centers that specialize in learning the language in prestigious scientific institutions around the world.

While Uzbek linguistics was often of descriptive character before independence, the important theoretical problems of general linguistics during the years of independence began to be studied on the basis of universal linguistic doctrine of Uzbek language. Leading linguists who understand that it is impossible to create modern textbooks and textbooks without fully and properly addressing the theoretical issues related to the language system and the linguistic memories that occur during its formation, focus on the language units and their lexical-syntactic theoretical aspects. As a result M. Mirtojiev, A. Khodjiev, A. Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov, Y. Tojiev, Sh. The works of linguists such as Safarov, A. Sobirov, and D.Lutfullaeva have appeared" [Hojiev A, 2010, p.46]

H.Dadaboev defended his doctoral thesis on "Socio-political and socioeconomic terminology of Turkic languages written monuments of the XI and XIV centuries". The problems

of the formation and use of the terms in these fields have played an important role in the formation of Turkic languages in the study of the socio-political and socio-economic terminology of the Uzbek and, consequently, the Turkic languages.

In linguistics, the question of how to set terminology has always been relevant, and today it does not matter. In Uzbek linguistics, a lot has been done to regulate industry terminology. But we cannot rest our hearts by the weight of what is done. This is not to say that the regulation of terminology is the same in all field terminologies. Regulation of terminology is a matter of great importance not only in science, but also in social life.

The effectiveness of terminology regulation is most clearly manifested in the following direct terms: the right organization of vocational training, oral communication in production practice, correspondence in scientific and production processes, and the publication of scientific, educational, and production literature. translation of foreign literature and so on. "The Socio-political terminological Dictionary of the Uzbek language" was published in 1976. In linguistic research, words and phrases used in specific fields are interpreted as terminology. Most linguists fully state that the term is, above all, an equal member of the linguistic system. [Reformatsky A.A., 1977, p. 55] Terminological systems arise and develop in a single language system in accordance with its general laws. There is no limit between the term and the word. They have no significant differences in form or substance. [Kuz'kin N.P, 1962, p. 105] The term is also used with meaning. Just a special kind of word. Terminology can be defined as a system of terms related to a particular science conceptual system. A system of definite terms is compatible with any system of concepts. The development of terminological systems is directly reduced to the development of science. Furthermore, unlike the words in public, terms are deliberately integrated into scientific and practical communication. "The terms do not arise, but are invented and created when the need arises" [Vinokur G.O, 1939, p.54].

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