Study of Uzbek Linguistic Terms

Kadyrova Barno Ibragimovna
Samarkand State University Uzbek language and Senior Lecturer of the Department of Literature, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology in Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract:
This scientific article examines the study of Uzbek linguistic terms, including scientific collections, monographs, research papers and other terminological publications on linguistic terminology published in the period from 1920 to the present.

Keywords:

Introduction
To date, a number of scientific studies on the study of linguistic terms have been conducted in Uzbekistan. Thoughts on the scientific substantiation of linguistic terms were put forward by the intellectuals of his time, Abdurauf Fitrat (1886-1938) and Mashrik Yunusov (Elbek) (1898-1939) [1,336]. Fitrat put forward the idea that "we need to work a little harder and help each other to clarify all the rules of our language and put their terms on the field," and wrote "Sarf" and "Nahv." Sarf discusses morphology and phonetics of the Uzbek language, while Nahv analyzes terms related to speech, parts of speech, organized parts, types of speech and introductory words, and their interpretations. In particular, he explains the origin and essence of the term cut, which is one of the main parts of speech, in a unique way: “... 1. Birds sing in the morning in the garden. 2. We say that Chulpon recently wrote a good poem, and what we want to explain is to stop the game. It's a matter of words. At the end of the speech, the word was cut off. That is why he wrote at the end of the above two sentences, we call the words "sayra" "cut words of the sentence" or simply "cut" [1.333]. There are also punctuation marks, full stops (.), One pause (;), a semicolon (,), a question mark (?), A consonant (!), A colon (:), quotation marks (“”), . terms such as bows (()), four-pointed bows ([]), large bows ({}), lines (-), dots (...) are also explained.

The study of linguistic terms is also reflected in Elbek's research. In particular, in the process of explaining the theoretical and practical features of terms in the field of phonetics and morphemes of linguistics, he put forward certain scientific and theoretical ideas in these areas of linguistics. In phonetics, he uses the term vowel in relation to the sounds of speech and letters: Also, the terms related to the vowel vowel or vowel and the classification of vowels are the upper vowels: thick upper vowel (o), thin upper vowel (a), long vowel (vowel); , ost bottoms: thick ost bottles (e), thin ost bottles (i). He used the term continuous and long vowels in relation to consonants. At the same time, he explained the terms of words and adjectives [2.281].

In recent years, the views on the issue of linguistic terms are reflected in the research of L.V Reshetova, A. Khodzhiev, I.M Yakubov, A.N Rajabov, S.T Mustafaeva, D.I Khodjaeva, I.R Ermatov. Direct grammatical terms of the Uzbek language L.V. Reshetova has studied...
In this study, the main focus is on the analysis of grammatical terminology of the Uzbek language, while the criteria for the selection of terms and the state of Uzbek linguistic terminology were studied by A. Khodzhiev [4.7]. I.R. Ermatov, in the process of studying linguistic terms, chose the linguistic terms in the textbooks, councils and textbooks of the period of independence, which were created in the process of studying linguistic terms. According to him, Uzbek linguistic terms began to take shape in the 1920s, albeit with some shortcomings. The fact that such terms are mainly grammatical is due to the fact that the original textbooks were created within the framework of grammar. At the same time, due to the fact that Uzbek linguistic terms are not fully formed, and national linguistics is not developed, the same linguistic concept is called by different terms in textbooks [5.23].

During the years of independence, linguistic terms began to be studied comparatively. In 1991, the analysis of the equivalence of linguistic terms in Russian and Uzbek was conducted by IM Yakubov [6.19]. The research is the first attempt to study the interdependence of linguistic terms in Russian and Uzbek, their interaction with each other. The dissertation for the first time analyzes the influence of Russian linguistic terms on the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology. Two years later, a comparative study of linguistic terms was conducted in the study of AN Rajabov. In this dissertation the study of linguistic terms in Uzbek and Russian languages is studied and analyzed materials from linguistic terminology scientific collections, monographs, scientific researches, textbooks, manuals, terminological dictionaries and other sources published in Uzbek, Russian and other languages from 1970 to 1992. During the research of AN Rajabov in the selection of terms in accordance with the Law on the State Language and the choice of terms such as noun, number, rhyme, verb, agreement, sentence, complement, cut and nationalization of terms, ie the use of terms in written sources: writing (graphics), spelling, orthography, dialectology, affixes, hyphens, lexicography, classification, criteria, homonyms, synonyms, style (style) and the use of terms in other languages called international terms (grammar, morphology, syntax, lexicon, phraseology, etymology, modal words) [7.19].

Also, on the basis of the materials of the explanatory dictionaries of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, a comparative and comparative lexicographic analysis of linguistic terms was conducted by DI Khodjaeva. Linguistic terms analyzed in the study are defined in terms of terminologic requirements: accuracy, logical consistency, structure, conformity to the norms of literary language, popularity and interlinguistic lexical-semantic features of linguistic terms, the amount of codification in explanatory dictionaries [8.146].

The study of linguistic terms as an independent functional layer on the example of Chinese linguistic terminology, the stages and ways of their formation, the scientific substantiation of lexical-semantic and structural features were carried out in the study of ST Mustafaeva. In it, the researcher developed recommendations on the regulation of Chinese linguistic terms, to avoid problems with their translation into Uzbek, to avoid the literal translation of terms, to avoid indirect translation in the translation of terms, to give equivalent terms in Uzbek through this alternative [9.42].

Comparative study of linguistic terms is also reflected in the scientific articles of M. Djusupov, Sh. Abdullaeva. In particular, M. Djusupov on comparative linguistics in Russian, Kazakh and Uzbek languages (in Russian). Сравнительное языкознание: сравнительно-историческое языкознание, типология, сравнительно-синхроническое языкознание, сопоставительное языкознание (или ... лингвистика), сопоставительная типология
In her article, Sh. Abdullaeva identifies similarities and differences in scientific approaches to the study of terms and terminology as objects of linguistics [12.97-105].

Along with the study of linguistic terms, various dictionaries of linguistic terms were published by A.Khojiev, L.V.Reshetova, N.Makhkamov, I.Ermatov, D.Khudoybergenova [13]. At the same time, in different years, monographic studies on Uzbek linguistic terms were created [14].

T.Urunov, H.Djamalkhanov, SA.Azizov, A.Kasimov, K.Khurramov, K.Sapaev, A.Madvaliev, I.Yuldashev , Conducted by N.Usmanov, Z.Mirahmedova, N.Mamatov, M.Saidova, G.Gulamova [15]. These studies were the product of their time, and were guided by the principles of translating terms directly or from Russian or Western linguistics.

During the years of independence, the development of terminology of the Uzbek language has been enriched by research on intersectoral terminology. For example, the theoretical and methodological features of the terms related to legal [16], tax and customs [17], ecology [18], ICT [19], technology [20], transport and road construction [21] and other fields [22] have been studied.

From the general overview of Uzbek linguistic terms, it is clear that the main goal is to create national terminology. At the same time, it should be noted that in the twentieth century, the Russian language has a specific influence on linguistic terminology.

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