



PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF UZBEK TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

Although the Uzbek terminological lexicon has several features in common with other areas of the vocabulary, it is distinguished by the lack of changes in meaning and the somewhat strictness of the relationship between the members of the system. This article presents opinions on the terminology of linguistics, aims to further study the practical and theoretical issues of terminology, create terms and regulate their use based on the laws of language, as well as illuminate some aspects of terminology schools and linguists working in this field.

Keywords: lexicon, term, terminology, terminological layer, field terms, lexeme, scientific style.

Introduction

Terms have a special place in the naming and description of scientific concepts in the field of science and technology. Terminology schools of world linguistics, in particular "Vienna School of Terminology" in Austria, "Russian School of Terminology" in Russia, "Prague School of Terminology" in Czechoslovakia, testify to the importance of terms in the fields of science.

The place of Abdurauf Fitrat is important in the development of the scientific stylistics of the Uzbek language, including terminology related to linguistics. In the 20s of the XX century, many terms related to phonetics, morphology, syntax and punctuation of the Uzbek language appeared in the "Sarf" and "Nahv" textbooks created by the scientist. On the other hand, Elbek, another person, referred some controversial terms to public opinion.

Researcher U. Toraeva touches on the terminology and concepts of terms and focuses on the following aspects. The emergence of terminology as a scientific discipline dates back to the twenties of the last century. The field was originally recognized as part of lexicography. In 1931, the Australian scientist of this subject, O. Wooster, devoted his doctoral thesis to lexical units in the technical language. He founded the first terminological school, after which his student H. Felber continued his work. In the article, the author shows the opinions of Fitrat and Azim Hajiev about the term. In addition, he explained that the terms were used in the works of M. Kashghari, Farabi,





Beruni, Ibn Sina, Al Khorazmi, Az Zamakhshari, A. Navoi, Babur and other great-grandfathers of different fields.

By the 1940s, Q. Ramazonov and H. Qayumiy, O. Usman and B. Avizov formed the system of grammatical terms of the Uzbek language in the textbooks of linguistics. Although not all of the terms created at that time are fully used now, they influenced the development of the terminological system of the later period. In the 1950s, Kh. Komilova, S. Fuzailov, A. Gulomov, and A. Khojiev made a great contribution to the formation of Uzbek linguistic terminology. In Uzbek linguistics, the problems of terminology, the terms of various fields, although not directly based on the atropocentric paradigm, have been widely studied, and a lot of research has been created.

In this regard, Olim Usman, S. Akobirov, S. Usmonov, R. Doniyorov, K. Zokirov, E. Nazirov, N. Mamatov, N. Kasimov, H. Jamolkhanov, A. Madvaliev, N. Mahkamov, I. Yoldoshev, A. Qasimov, N. Hotamov, L. Reshetova, Sh. Kochimov and a number of other scientists' works should be highlighted.

Today, it is becoming more important to study the practical and theoretical issues of terminology, create terms and regulate their use based on the laws of the language, apply the various terminological systems of our mother tongue more deeply, and research them in detail on various issues of terminology. Language is a social phenomenon, which develops and enriches in connection with the life of the people. Therefore, any change that takes place in society first reflected in the language. One of the important tasks of the science of linguistics is to regulate and standardize the changes that occur in the language, to ensure the proper development of the language. Today's level of development of the language science, which studies terms in the language of science, shows that the requirements imposed on the terms of natural and concrete sciences should not be the same as those of the terms of social and humanitarian sciences.

In this article, J. Turobov, using the works of R. Donyorov "Some issues of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language" and N. Kasimov's "Issues of the scientific and technical terminology of the Uzbek language", explained that the regulation and standardization of terms is an important task in the system of highway engineering terms. Linguist R. Donyorov divided terms into simple and compound types in terms of structure, while N. Qasimov emphasized that terms with more than one component were divided into compound, double and hybrid types, V.V. Vinogradov emphasized that compound terms differ from compound words in some aspects. The author emphasized that compound words are present in all independent word groups, compound terms are valid within the noun group, and compound



adjectives are considered only as terminal elements. It has been shown that in the system of highway construction terms, there are many common terms, few double terms, that highway construction terms are divided into simple and complex types in terms of structure, like other industry terms. A. Saidnomanov divides his layer in Uzbek medical terminology into the following groups: pure Uzbek (Turkish) terms (root, artificial, compound terms), terms formed syntactically with the presence of a root characteristic of other languages). The acquisition layer group consists of Russian-international terms borrowed from Arabic, Persian, and Tajik languages. Significant changes taking place in the terminology of the field also require having the necessary skills in terms of organizing terms, developing lexicographic criteria. One of the most relevant issues of the theory of lexicography is the typology of dictionaries. Within this study, the author classified V. G. Gak's five distinct features based on the main typology of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries and modern lexicography. In addition, in the oppositional typology developed by L.V. Shcherba because of opposing principles, he listed six oppositions based on dictionaries of English, Czech, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and other languages. The author's conclusion states that improving the quality of terminological dictionaries, defining the single principles and methods of their preparation requires the development of a lexicographic-typological classification, and the development of a typology of dictionaries, concepts of lexicographic parameters, and classification are of great importance in the formation of typological problems of lexicography.

An interesting aspect of A. Saidnomanov's research for us is that it specifically focuses on the issue of providing medical terms in field terminological dictionaries. Critical analysis of the dictionaries prepared by the field shows the presence of Uzbek variants that wrongly translated in terms of form and content. In the following chapters, the researcher concludes that it was more appropriate to provide the Uzbek alternative in the bilingual translation dictionaries, not the explanation of the terms. There are many places where the system is broken in bilingual dictionaries. According to the author's conclusion, while in medical dictionaries, explanations are widely formed to reveal the meaning of terms, explanatory dictionaries and other related dictionaries try to simplify by providing an alternative version of terms.

In today's linguistics, the comprehensive research of the terms of various scientific fields is increasing. There are a number of dissertations, monographs, and many articles devoted to the study of terms in one or another field of the Uzbek language. In order to achieve uniformity in the use of the terms of assimilation and one's own stratum, some experts recommend that it is necessary to approach one more than nationality or internationalism, and if it is not possible, they should be used as



synonyms methodologically. Based on the above points, we see that the terminology of the field is one of the issues that require further study.

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