IN TERMS OF LINGUISTIC TERMS BORROWED FROM THE PERSIAN-TAJIK LANGUAGE

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Annotation
This article will be devoted to such issues as terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language to the terminology of Uzbek linguistics, the peculiarities of linguistic terms. The terms Uzbek linguistics serve as the illustrative material of the article.

Base words and phrases. Linguistics, linguistics, terminology, name of action, name migration, time fluency, fluency, simple sentence, compound sentence, etc.

In this article, we will pay attention to the terminology of Uzbek linguistics, which has been adopted from the Persian-Tajik language. Such issues, issues of the formation and development of linguistic terminological systems, deficiencies and defects in linguistic terminologies, synonymy and problems of its elimination are also researched in the terminology of the main Turkic languages such as Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Chuvash, and Tajik..

The different sides of the terminology of Turkic languages from other languages, in particular Arabic and Persian-Tajik, were also outlined by Mahmoud Koshkhari and Alisher Navoi in his time.

As with any termino system, Uzbek linguistic terminology has its own sources of formation. One such source is the Persian-Tajik language.

The fact that the first terms in Uzbek linguistics are also used in current sources in the studied sources is an important linguistic evidence and a factor confirming the succession of the application of terms. Uzbek linguists, firstly, thanks to the ability to correctly analyze the internal features of our language, the same terms have come down to the present day, and secondly, they were able to linguistic a number of universal words in order to achieve the popularity of native language teaching work, in order to strive to uzbekize Arabic and Persian-Tajik terms as much as possible.

As a result of a comparative study of the terms used in textbooks and dictionaries of the 20-40s of the last century, it became known that some terms used in that period were replaced by other terms in current Uzbek linguistics. There is a reason for this, of course. It is clear that at the times when the first textbooks were created, there was a heated discussion on the question of how to express linguistic concepts. Some linguists were in favor of using Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Tatar or Turkish terms: they were used to researching the Uzbek language based on the terms of these languages, interpreting linguistic phenomena based on such terms. However, another group of scientists advocated the expression of grammatical concepts with Uzbek terms.

The Turkification of the surf Nahvs, which has several centuries of history, has accelerated the progress of linguistic terms. At the moment, only Persian-Tajik linguistic terms have been preserved in textbooks of the beginning of the 20th century. Uzbek linguistic terms began to form, first of all, under the influence of the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, moreover, Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Turkish, Crimean languages, and later Russian. Many Persian-Tajik linguistic terms were replaced by Uzbek terms by the 1920s. Some Persian-Tajik have gone out of consumption due to the lack of need for terms. Still, in current textbooks, such Persian-Tajik linguistic terms as name, ravish, gap are used.

In the terminology of Uzbek linguistics, many can be found terms that have mastered Arabic, Russian, Latin and Greek, but in relation to Persian-Tajik terms, this cannot be called so. One reason for this is that the linguistic terms of the Persian-Tajik language have not mastered and absorbed into the Uzbek language. And terms such as the Arabic letter, adjective, verb, which we saw above, have mastered in the same way as their own words of the Uzbek language. Even so, in Uzbek linguistic terminology, there are terms derived from the Persian-Tajik language, such as name, ravish, gap, with the participation of which simple and compound terms such as action name, name migration, tense fluency, simple sentence, compound sentence are formed.

The prepositions no- and ser- borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language are prolific creators, with the help of which several linguistic terms were created. For example, an independent part*, independent words, temporal affixes, non-categorical form, non-linguistic factor, passive parts of speech, passive structure, serum makers, serum affixes, serum affixes* such are the terms of linguistics. We also find Terms made with such prepositions in the current textbooks "native language": "in our language, the condition may form (except for the desire in sentences) serves to make the form of an indiscriminate cut".

In Uzbek, it is originally Persian-Tajik-shunos affix forms words in the meaning of a science or a person engaged in its department. - the suffix shunos was borrowed into Uzbek in the composition of Persian-Tajik words, and later continued the task of making words in Uzbek as well. For example, this Persian addition was involved in the construction of the terms linguist, linguist, nomologist, Nomad. - the suffix of shunoslik was formed from the addition of two constituents. For example: terminology, which is the name of the section that studies terms in the language, linguistics, vocabulary studies that study the principles of vocabulary construction and vocabulary , the name of the section that studies the style and its types is stylistic science, the division of linguistics that studies names is nomology, the division of word learners is vocabulary such terms are made using the same suffix. Although in small quantities, in Uzbek linguistic terminology, terms were made with the participation of this affix.

- the activation of a number of terms made with the suffix shunoslik in the current Uzbek linguistic terminology is a positive case, and the terms made with this component are alternatives to terms mastered through the Russian language. For example: such as Stylistics – Stylistics, lexicography – vocabulary science, onomastics – nomology.

The fact that very few terms have been borrowed from Persian-Tajik into Uzbek can be explained as follows:

1) when creating textbooks and manuals from Uzbek, there was no need to get acquainted with the educational literature on linguistics in the Persian-Tajik language, or the authors did not have such a resource;

2) since the language of Science in the East, in particular in our country, was originally Arabic, most of the linguistic terms are borrowed from textbooks on the Arabic language;

3) linguistic terms of Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages began to form at the same time;

4) most of the linguistic terms in the Persian-Tajik language are composed of Arabic terms.

The Persian-Tajik language was borrowed by the terms, although little by little, into Uzbek linguistic terminology. These terms are actively used in our current textbooks. "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" created in Tajik, co-authored by H. Huseynov and K. Shukurova, was published in Dushanbe in 1983.

In the course of our observation of this dictionary, it became clear that in the explanatory dictionaries of the linguistic terms in practice, we witnessed a lot of terms that were adopted from the Persian-Tajik language into the Uzbek language. For

example, alphabet, conjunction, task, comma, tense, phrase, addition, spelling, negation, noun, islah, quote, dialect, abstract, content, text, meaning, exercise, relationship, name, speech, point, sound, Linguistic terms such as *tone, question, sound, title, line, quality, repetition, pronunciation, content, style, image, classification, analysis, style, message, letter, form, parenthesis, rule, case, border, gender, sentence We witnessed that it was reflected in the dictionaries* of the Uzbek language and the dictionaries of the Persian-Tajik language.

In the dictionaries of linguistic terms created in the Uzbek language, we find terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language. In particular, in 1980, A. Hojiyev and L. Reshetova co-authored "Brief annotated dictionary of grammatical terms of the Uzbek language", In 1985, A. Hajiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" was published by "Teacher" publishing house., In 2013, N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov co-authored the "Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms" including.

A. Hojiyev writes about the size and structure of the dictionary in his "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" republished in 2002: in the case of inclusion or not, attention was paid to its use in the literature of the Uzbek language, in the process of studying and teaching in linguistics courses, and its level of use. To be more precise, only terms that exist in the Uzbek language and express events specific to this language and events common to all languages were included in the dictionary..

In the dictionary, the determiner, singular, plural, conjunction, conjunction, writing, pronoun, noun auxiliaries, migration, word, language, accent, sound, exclamation are originally in Uzbek. , phrase, spelling, dictionary, proverb, standard, speech, point, adjective, Arabic in origin, Persian-Tajik like name, idiom, sentence, phonetics, morphology, syntax, term, suffix, prefix, infix, pleonasm, Russian-international terms such as polysemy, paraphrase, period are expressed. At the same time, in the dictionary, Uzbek compounds such as singular number, plural number, separated part, conjunctions of subtraction, determining structure, case of departure, introductory word, determining component are included in the rules of the Uzbek language. provided as adapted. Russian-internationally determined component compounds in the form of affixal word formation, dialectal vocabulary, agglutinative languages, locative sentence, lexical meaning, morphological word, paradigmatic series, polytonic accent, rhetorical question, and vice versa , the valence of the word, the second component of which is Russian-international, the variants of the word, the evolution of the language, and the combinations in the form of isofa, such as sound timbre, are provided with perfect and concise explanations.

In short, the linguistic terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language, such as Arabic and Russian, are external sources that form the terminology of Uzbek

linguistics, and most of them are actively used as an integral part of the current terminology.

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