



THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE ENRICHMENT OF UZBEK LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

Keshpiev Edem Ayderovich
Gulistan State University

Yusupov Azizbek Kholmukhamatovich
Gulistan State University

Annotation

Thus, the Russian language has had and has a great influence on the development and enrichment of the culture and languages of many peoples. A characteristic feature of the borrowing process was that it proceeded very difficult. Thus, to convey the same concept, the following were used: methods of direct borrowing, methods of tracing, methods of semi – calque, methods of interpretation. The tracing of Russian-international terms, as well as the direct borrowing of Russian-international terms, influenced the Russian and Uzbek linguistic terminology. Many of the Russian – international terms borrowed by the Uzbek language - phrases are used unchanged. In the linguistic terminology of the Uzbek language, a significant place is occupied by terms – phrases, the determinative component of which is formed by new forms of relative adjectives.

Keywords: Culture, language, terminosystems, tracing, sociolinguistics, structuralism, phonetics, phoneme, morpheme, rhythm, phrase, lexical units, terminology, borrowings.

Introduction

The Russian language has had and continues to have a great influence on the development and enrichment of the culture and languages of many peoples. This can also be proved by the example of the linguistic terminology of the Uzbek language. Analysis of studies on borrowing issues showed that in various terminosystems of the Uzbek language, the share of Russian-international words and terms is large. The same can be said with confidence about the linguistic terminology of the Uzbek language.

The influence of Russian linguistic terminology on Uzbek terminology can be considered in the following two aspects:

- 1) Direct borrowing of Russian-international terms:
- 2) Calcification of Russian – international terms.





L.V. Reshetova notes that the first textbooks of the Russian language, which formed the basis for the creation of textbooks of grammar of the Uzbek language, the language for incomplete secondary school, were the textbooks of A.B. Shapiro.

The Uzbek language most of all borrows Russian – international linguistic terms related to the following macrogroups without change:

- 1) Functional terminology (sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, synchronics, diachrony, structuralism, glossematics, anthropology, extralinguistics);
- 2) Structural terminology, which includes:
 - a) Phonetic terminology (phoneme, assimilation, articulation, labialization, diphthong, vocalism, phonetics);
 - b) Morphological terminology (morpheme, allomorpheme, affix, postfix, interfix, affixation, infinitive);
 - c) Syntactic terminology (predication, rema, syntax, pause, rhythm, communication);
 - d) Lexical terminology, including semantics (connotation, antonym, synonym, homonym, lexeme, glossem).

As part of modern linguistic terminology, there are a number of directly borrowed one – word terms: monosemy – бирмаънолилик, prefix.

Олдқўшимча, hyphen. Чизиқча, substantiation. Сифатлашув, vocalism. Унлилар and others.

Many of the Russian-international termonets borrowed by the Uzbek language are used unchanged. Such terms include terms – phrases, the components of which in the Uzbek language are used as independent parts of speech: Фонетик тахлил – phonetic analysis, фонологиктизим – phonological system, фразеологик калька – phraseological calque, этимологик тахлил – etymological analysis, vocabulary homonymy – модал шакл – modal form, антропологик лингвистика – anthropological linguistics. R. Daniyarov considers such phrases to be borrowed directly.

Objective language processes, for example, the borrowing factor, necessitate not only borrowing without any changes or complete tracing, but also semi – calque of terms. This phenomenon extends to linguistic terminology as well.

At the present stage, structurally calcified terms occupy a significant place in Uzbek linguistic terminology.

Moreover, these terms can be found both at the level of the word (defining – аниқловчи, dictionary – сўзлик, the phrase – сўз бирикмаси, ambiguity – кўп манолийлик), and at the level of the phrase (introductory word – кириш сўзи, the main members – бош бўлаклар, a separate member – ажратилган бўлаклар).



Thus, both full and partial tracing of Russian linguistic terms is one of the most important sources of enrichment of Uzbek linguistic terminology. As a result, hundreds of terms that have the color of the native language (бирикма, аниқловчи, тўлдирувчи) began to function in the Uzbek language. In addition, the calcification process contributed to the activation of many word – forming elements, such as – ма (ундалма), – дош (сифатдош), – вчи (аниқловчи), – лик (сўзлик), expanded the range of compatibility of words (аниқловчили бирикма, соф боғлама, ургусиз унли), made it possible to function new types of lexical units (от – сифат, от – кесим).

Literatures

1. Daniyarov R. Technical terminology of the Uzbek language at the present stage. – Tashkent, 1988.
2. Reshetova L.V. Grammatical terminology of the Uzbek language: AKD. – Tashkent, 1960.
3. Khamdamov Zh. From the history of lexical collections in the Uzbek language (second half 19 v.): AKD. – Tashkent, 1963.