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CONCERNING LINGUISTIC TERMS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the concept of the term, the creation of the theoretical foundations of Uzbek linguistics in the early twentieth century, the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology. There are dozens of other definitions of the term and terminology, in addition to the above, but all of them note that the term is a limited, that is, a special word used in a scientific and technical field. A monographic study of the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms on the basis of native language textbooks in general secondary schools provide a perfect and detailed picture of the terminological system.

KEYWORDS: *Terminology, Terminology, "Sarf" And "Nahv", Length, Vowel, Consonant, Subject, Terminological Layer, Synonym, Analysis, Definition.*

INTRODUCTION

We know that words and phrases used in special fields in linguistic research are terms. Most linguists argue that the term is, first and foremost, an equal member of the lexical system of the language. Terminological systems emerge and develop in a unified language system in accordance with its general laws. There are no insurmountable boundaries between terms and words, and they do not differ significantly in form or content. The term is also a word in essence, but a special kind of word. We believe that the following symbols, which are sufficient to distinguish a term from a common word, can clearly express the concept of "term":

1. A term is a special, functional form of a universal language, that is, a linguistic unit (word and phrase) in the language of science.
2. A term is the name of a specific object or concept.
3. The term can be distinguished from distinguishing marks, which allow to distinguish one concept from another, and at the same time put a certain concept in a relevant, definite

classification line. Thus, terminology can be defined as a system of terms related to the system of concepts of a particular science¹.

A system of specific terms corresponds to any system of concepts. The development of terminological systems goes hand in hand with the development of science. In addition, unlike common words, terms are consciously introduced into scientific and practical use. The terms "do not appear" but are "invented" and "created" when needed. There are dozens of other definitions of the term and terminology, in addition to the above, but all of them note that the term is a limited, that is, a special word used in a scientific and technical field. At this point, we need to cite the views expressed about the use of the term, the synonymous relationship between the term and the term. In the last 15-20 years, due to some subjective views, the use of the term instead of the term has been artificially activated. Even the word terminology was officially replaced by terminology. These words have been stamped in manuals and pamphlets published in the past, in more than 50 terminological dictionaries.

Terminological dictionaries usually contain synchronous material, but as they become obsolete, they become one of the most important sources for studying not only the history of relevant terminology, but also the history of the language in which those terminological dictionaries were created.

The national values and worldview of each people and nation are reflected in historical monuments, cultural monuments, including literary and historical sources. Therefore, the study of classical works, the determination of their scientific, educational, moral and spiritual value, the elucidation of their artistic aspects, the study of the features of language are the main issues in the field of philology.

The study of the language of historical and artistic sources is important in determining the content, scientific and practical value of classical works. At the same time, the work allows to observe the process of development inherent in the phonetic, lexical, grammatical system of the language of the period in which it was created.

Relevance of the study. The emergence, formation and stages of development of national terms in world linguistics have been studied in various aspects. Terms, which are the main means of any scientific research, their linguistic nature, sources of origin, methods of construction, synonymy and duplication in them, and the elimination of them have also become one of the main problems in linguistics. To determine the emergence of linguistic terminology in world linguistics and its formation as a separate terminological layer, the emergence of new linguistic terms with the development of linguistics, to reveal the causes of synonymy, semantics and variability in linguistic terminology, to develop measures to eliminate them, o One of the urgent tasks of linguistics is to draw clear conclusions about the influence of colloquial terms on the national terminological system and the formation of complex structural terms with the need to fully express the linguistic concept.

Uzbek linguists have done a lot of work on the regulation of terminology, the interpretation of various terms in the Uzbek language, the development of methods for creating Uzbek terms. At the same time, the development of linguistics raises issues that need to be studied in its terminology.

Research study. Terminology in world linguistics and its theoretical bases, issues of linguistic terms and their formation, regulation. Similar issues of formation and development of linguistic term systems are synonymous with shortcomings and deficiencies in linguistic terminology and the problems of their elimination are studied in the main Turkic languages such as Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Chuvash and Tajik terminology.

In Uzbek linguistics it is covered in monographs, dissertations and dictionaries of H.Kamilova, S.Fuzailov, A.Gulamov, S.Nizomiddinova, V.V.Reshetov, A.Hojiyev, L.V.Reshetov, D.Khudoyberganova and others.

Issues of formation and development of linguistic terms in Uzbek linguistics A.Nurmonov, E.Fozilov, ARChichulina, L.Reshetova, M.Kurbanova, B.Toychiboyev, Sh.Boymurodova, T.Togayev, K.Kadirev, J Researched in the works of Eltazarov. However, there is no comprehensive study of the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms.

A monographic study of the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms on the basis of native language textbooks in general secondary schools provide a perfect and detailed picture of the terminological system. After all, teaching mother tongue is one of the most pressing issues. For this reason, E. Irmatov's doctoral dissertation on "Formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms" provides a comprehensive study of linguistic terms on the basis of native language textbooks of secondary schools. First of all, we tried to determine the etymological, structural-semantic analysis of linguistic terms, their place in science and functional properties of the term. Based on the definitions given in several dictionaries, it has been theoretically confirmed that a term is a word or phrase used in science, technology, art, and various other fields that clearly expresses a particular concept.

The main part. Among modern definitions, the views of A.S. Gerd have a certain scientific basis. According to the scientist, a term is a specific natural or artificial language unit with a special terminological meaning that clearly and completely reflects the basic features of the scientific concept that exists at a certain level of scientific development. This view is confirmed by the following opinion of OSAhmanova: "In general, terminology appears only when it reaches a high level of scientific development, that is, the term is recognized only after the concept acquires a completely clear scientific expression. "It's possible, it's impossible."

The first textbooks and lessons in the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology, as well as Abdurauf Fitrat's textbooks "Sarf" and "Nahv", theoretical conclusions based on the study of Uzbek linguistic terms are one of the main sources in the study of Uzbek linguistic terminology. has been serving as

It is known that the educational process plays an important role in the harmonious development of today's young generation. The history, language and traditions of the Uzbek nation are especially important for students to be loyal to national values and national pride. In this sense, mother tongue lessons and textbooks help to instill national identity in students. Realizing this, the Jadids introduced nine-month schools in the early twentieth century. The level of science at that time, the native language textbooks created in accordance with our national pedagogy, of course, differed from the native language textbooks today. No matter how important these textbooks were as the first forms of our national pedagogy, they were still at the level of that period, at the level of that period. The first Uzbek language lessons or manuals were written by

people of other languages, in which Uzbek-specific phenomena were explained according to the laws of other languages. It is no secret that he used the grammars of Arabic, Tatar, Turkish and Russian in this regard.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, textbooks and manuals created in accordance with the level of science focused on grammar and other areas of linguistics. For example, in the original textbooks, phonetics was rarely used because the information about phonetics was very short. In modern Uzbek linguistics, the word "vowel" is used in Fitrat's works, which is called "vowel sounds"². This is due to the fact that vowels are pronounced longer than consonants.

Researchers have used the term elongation to emphasize the elongation of vowels. In addition, Elbek's scientific observations used the sound letter, the phonetic terms for the same concept. According to Sh. Bobomurodova, according to the instructions of linguists and other specialists of that time, the concept of vowels and "consonant" sounds is voiced - voiceless, hurufe site, hurufesamiy, sozghich - short, long - also referred to by terms such as soziq - tartiq. By 1926, the use of the term flour, which is still used today, became official. At the same time, attempts have been made to create terms based on the Uzbek language's explanatory possibilities. In particular, the terms consonant were the first alternatives to the term consonant, which was later used. This means that the vowel and consonant terms that are used today are selected from a number of Uzbek and non-Uzbek terms.

This is the term for pressure in the terminology of the period, which means to pronounce a syllable of a word more strongly. In our language, this is often described as occurring at the end of a word. It is understood that the term pressure refers to an event that is now referred to as stress.

Based on the above, it can be said that in the 30s of the last century, the terms of Uzbek linguistics began to appear through textbooks, manuals and dictionaries of the native language, created for educational needs, including Fitrat, Elbek, B Avizov, AGulomov, O.Usmon worked as real experts in the field.

In short, the stages of formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology can be divided into three stages:

1. The first stage of development - the period of writing based on the reformed Arabic and Latin scripts - covers the years 1920-1940 and is characterized by the creation of some simple textbooks and manuals in the native language, and linguistic terms are not yet fully stabilized.
2. The Soviet period is the period when the national grammars were created on the basis of Russian grammars in connection with the transition to the Cyrillic script, the terminology was relatively stable and covered the years 1940-1990.
3. The stage of development in the period of independence. In this section, we try to study these stages as a whole process in terms of the sequence in the creation of textbooks, the stabilization of terms, the gradual elimination of synonyms of terms in linguistics, without studying them separately.

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