

TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

(On the example of the period of independence)

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Abstract: This article discusses the fields and terms related to them that entered the Uzbek language during the period of independence. The article discusses the enrichment and development of all languages in the world not only based on internal opportunities, but also due to external sources, that is, borrowing words from other languages. It also discusses terminology and terms. Information is provided about scientific research in various fields and issues in these fields. Examples of modern fields are given. Proposals are made for in-depth study of field terms and their adaptation to the language system.

Keywords: Uzbek language lexicon, field terms, terminology, neologisms, external source, internal source, newly emerged words, term, alternative words, borrowed words, modern fields.

Language is a product of human thought, it is constantly developing and changing. The vocabulary of any language is updated and enriched at different times. Neologisms - that is, new words and terms - play an important role in this process. Terminology is a science that systematically studies the terms of a field. In this direction, the structure, origin, meaning, function and interrelationships of terms are studied. The rapid development of science and technology in the Uzbek language during the period of independence also accelerated the process of the emergence of new units and words related to this field. The lexicon of the Uzbek language is also enriched with scientific and technical terms.

Uzbek terminology is a system of terms used in science, technology, law, medicine, culture and other fields in the Uzbek language and the process of their formation, regulation and standardization. Terminology is a special area of linguistics, which is of great importance for specialists in the field, translators, authors and scientific researchers. Loanwords are words that have entered the Uzbek language from other languages and have been adapted phonetically, grammatically and semantically. For example, words such as "barg", "tilla", "kitob" were borrowed from Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages. Although these words initially entered the language as neologisms, they are absorbed into the language over time.

Borrowed words are words taken directly or with minor changes from other languages. They are often technical, scientific terms that are poorly adapted to the language or have not yet been fully assimilated. For example, words such as "scanner", "outsourcing", "QR-code" are considered borrowed words.

Field terms are a set of special words and terms used in a specific scientific, technical, economic or other specialized field, which serve to clearly and concisely express concepts within this field.

Uzbek linguists say that field terminology is a system of special terms used within a specific science, technology, profession or industry. Unlike words in the general language, they express concepts related only to this field. Uzbek linguists have expressed their opinions on the subject of terminology and terminology in a number of scientific studies, monographs and works. Below we can observe the opinions of linguists: According to linguist H. Jamolkhonov: "Terms are nominative units expressing specialized concepts related to science, technology, literature, art and other fields, the application of which is limited to a specific field." According to another linguist Kalinin: "A term is an expression, a name, of a concept that is completely official, accepted and legislated in a particular science, industry, agriculture, technology."

New words play an important role in enriching terminology, especially in science and technology, economics, and other fields. The morphological method of word formation - the formation of new words through affixes and word additions - is one of the most productive methods of enriching the lexicon of modern languages.

Each field has its own set of terms, which are widely used and studied by specialists in the field.

Linguists emphasize the great role of new words, borrowings, and loanwords in enriching the language. New words and neologisms serve the development of the language, while loanwords are absorbed into the language and increase its vocabulary. Loanwords play an important role in expressing new concepts and phenomena.

The following new words and terms have entered the lexicon of the Uzbek language. In the field of technology and science: "sun'iy intellekt", "displey", "internet", "monitor", "printer", "sayt", "skaner", "fayl" kabi atamalar keng qo'llanila boshlandi.¹ Iqtisodiyot va boshqaruv sohasida: "audit", "auditor", "broker", "depozit", "diler", "konsalting", "lizing", "menejer", "menejment", "monitoring", "nou-xau", "xolding" Words such as are actively used in economic activity. In the social and cultural spheres: "slayd", "paynet", "prezentatsiya", "kredit modul tizimi", "o'quv markazi" sports-related words like "sport" have taken on new meanings.

Most Uzbek linguists are supporters of creating terms based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language as much as possible. Instead of directly borrowing foreign words, they offer methods such as: finding synonyms, creating innovations based on word formation models, that is, creating new words, and giving new meanings to existing words in the Uzbek language. For example: "computer" instead of "hisoblash mashinasi" or "kompyuter", "xalqaro tarmoq" instead of "Internet" can be cited as examples.

Linguists, in particular M. Yuldoshev, M. Tuychiyev and others, emphasize the need for state-wide standardization of terms. If terms are used incorrectly, this negatively affects science. Linguists say that it is necessary to develop terms with the participation of the scientific community, popularize them through appropriate dictionaries and formalize them based on legal norms. According to Uzbek linguists, they emphasize the terminology of the field as an important factor for the development of the Uzbek language. They also admit that the introduction of field terms should be based on the capabilities of the national language, along with the use of international terminological experience.

¹ <https://yuz.uz+1academy.uz+1>

The views of several Uzbek linguists on terms are as follows:. The famous linguist G'.Yuldoshev deeply studied the terms that entered our language, their origin, patterns of formation and norms. He always emphasized the need to form terms based on the national language. Among the linguists working in the field of terminology, S. Sodiqov did fruitful work in studying scientific terms and field terms in the Uzbek language. The linguist noted: terms should be created based on the national language, each term should be clear, concise and unambiguous for its field, there should be a connection between the terms and the vernacular.

In modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of field terms (i.e., special terms used in certain scientific or professional fields). They are considered within the framework of terminology and interdisciplinary relations. Below are examples of the study of several fields and their related terms: Research was carried out on terms related to the field of medicine and their use in the Uzbek language, translation problems, synonyms, terms that have entered the vernacular (for example, the use of cardiomyopathy, anemia, oncology, therapy, etc.). In this study of medical terms, N. Jo'rayev worked on the adaptation of medical terms to the Uzbek language and translation issues. Kholbeyeveva conducted research on the linguistic features of Uzbek medical terms.

Legal (law) terms. Example: Terms such as the Constitution, the judiciary, the Criminal Procedure Code. Research on legal terms Z. Eshonkulova - worked on the methodology and translation of terms used in legal documents. Researcher M. Tursunov - provided a systematic analysis of legal terms. In these studies, issues such as the stylistics of legal texts, the adaptation of international law terms, and the creation of terms were resolved.

Terms in the field of technology and engineering. Example: Uzbek versions of the terms robotics, algorithm, software, artificial intelligence. Researcher O. Ochildiyev studied the translation and lexical-semantic properties of technical terms. Another researcher A. Haydarov conducted research on the translation of technical texts and term formation. The assimilation of new terms introduced with the development of modern technologies has found its solution.

Terms in the field of economics and finance. Example: translation and frequency of use of the terms inflation, stocks, investment, digital currency. G. Toshpulatova – worked on the linguistic characteristics and translation of economic terms. Z. Boboyeva – conducted research on making financial terms understandable in the vernacular. Issues such as the introduction and adaptation of new economic concepts associated with the development of a market economy have found their solution.

Terms in the field of information technology (IT). Example: Identifying Uzbek equivalents of browser, server, file, interface, chatbot, etc. Researcher Sh. Shomansurov has written articles on the use and translation of IT terms in the Uzbek language. Another researcher in this field, D. Beknazarov, has conducted research on the structure and semantics of computer terms. Problems such as adapting English terms in the IT field to the Uzbek language and creating synonyms are awaiting their solution.

The newest and most modern fields that are currently being formed or actively developing in the Uzbek language include several areas. These fields are also rapidly developing in Uzbekistan under the influence of global scientific and technological progress. New terms are

being created for them or Uzbek alternatives to foreign terms are being sought. Below are the main modern fields that are considered new and rapidly developing in the Uzbek language: Artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, biotechnology and genetics, space technologies, nanotechnology, medical technologies and digital healthcare, fintech – integration of finance and technology...etc.

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