

### Stages of Development of Uzbek Terminology

Rakhimjonova Dilshoda

Teacher of foreign languages department, Fergana branch of TUIT

#### Article Information

**Received:** February 15, 2023

**Accepted:** March 16, 2023

**Published:** April 17, 2023

**Keywords:** Uzbek terminology system, term, periodization, intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors, a local dynasty, Turkic, Sanskrit, Chinese, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian-international layer, frequency of use, vocabulary.

#### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the role of Uzbek terminology in linguistics, its development history, and its important features. It is also stated in this article that the accuracy and strictness of terms indicate the level of science, education, and culture of each nation, the development and regulation of terms vary in different fields of science and depend on the progress of certain science. It is also emphasized that the regulation of terminology is a matter of great importance in the scientific field and social life. These facts, such as seeing the effectiveness of terminology in fields where the terms are directly used, that is, in the proper organization of professional education, in correspondence in scientific and production processes, in publishing, and in the translation of foreign literature, are also included in this article.*

Each language is a bright mirror that reflects the material and spiritual world of the people belonging to that language in its entirety and is inextricably linked with human labor and social activity. Therefore, any reality or change that occurs in society, first of all, manifests itself in language. During the historical, and socio-economic development, the vocabulary of the language gradually develops and enriches. This happens due to the emergence of new words and names that express new concepts that have arisen as a result of the development of a rich society. The vocabulary of the language and its lexical-semantic system is constantly changing, at the same time, the words that express the names of concepts or objects that have become unnecessary for society go out of use as archaic words and are replaced by new ones. words take over. But the number of obsolete words is much smaller than the new ones. But in some cases, it can be the opposite. The disuse of lexical units occurs on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, on the basis of the nature of the language, and on the laws of language development. Two main phenomena are observed in this:

1. With the disappearance of things and phenomena in society and nature, the words representing them also disappear, they leave the current language structure (vocabulary system) and become historical words.
2. In the process of language improvement, vocabulary units that cannot accurately, completely, and correctly express the essence of a thing-phenomenon go out of use and are replaced by vocabulary that accurately, correctly, and fully expresses the phenomenon.

The study of national terminology in all fields of science is always relevant for the science of linguistics. Today, the terms used in almost all branches of Uzbek linguistics are being studied to

a certain extent, a number of terminological dictionaries are being created. These are indicative of significant advances in terminology. The history of Uzbek terminology is inseparable from the history of Turkish terminology. In recent years, the interest in the study of terms used in the field of science in Turkic studies has grown significantly. The history of emergence of Turkish terminology dates back to ancient times. The first information about this can be found in the language of the Orkhon-Enasay written monuments, created in the middle of the VI century when the Turkic Khanates ruled. Research on the peculiarities of the Orkhon-Enasay written monuments shows that our people were well aware of the rules of literature, and means of expression and were able to apply them skillfully at that time. Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit Turk" is also a valuable source on the history of Turkic languages. It is known that terminology is one of the most important branches of linguistics, which is equally relevant to all branches of science. Terminology has theoretical and practical significance due to its equal relevance to all linguistic and non-linguistic fields. The history of terminology goes back to ancient times. We first read the terms related to the spheres of our social life in such inscriptions as Tonyukuk, Kultegin, and Bilga Hakan. The first appearances of the terms are preserved in folk legends and myths, in seasonal songs. Information about them can be found in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'oti turk". The Devon lists terms related to kinship, astronomy, farming, animal husbandry, food, objects, as well as literature. Mahmud Kashgari's contribution to the development of literary terms, as well as to all branches of science, is invaluable. Mahmud Kashgari's Devonu lug'otit turk analyzes about 7,500 words reflecting the lexicon of the languages of Turkic peoples such as Turk, Turkmen, Oghuz, Chigil, Yagmo, Kyrgyz. The meaning of most words is explained and described using appropriate illustrative materials. Proverbs and sayings (290 in total), 4 long marches, songs, were used to interpret words from poetic passages.

H.Dadaboev, a scholar of Uzbek terminology, points out that, unlike common words, terms that are always intended to serve the meaning and expression of specific concepts were formed and improved on the basis of the stages of formation and development of the Uzbek literary language. The history of terminological lexicon formed on the basis of the laws of lexicon of the Uzbek literary language is based on the terminology of the ancient Turkic language(VII - X), terminology of the old Turkic language (XI-XIV), terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (XV-early XX centuries), periodization in the form of Soviet-era Uzbek language terminology and independence-era Uzbek-language terminology allows us to understand the processes that took place in the terminological lexical system on the basis of extra linguistic and intra linguistic factors for almost fourteen centuries. The development of Turkic languages, especially Uzbek and Kyrgyz literary terminology, cannot be imagined without the development of lexicography. Thoughts on literary terms can also be found in Mahmud Zamakhshari's "Muqaddimat ul-adab" (Introduction to Literary Science). Mahmud Zamakhshari made a great contribution to the development of literary terms in his works "Asos ul-baloga", "Muqaddimat ul-adab". According to the sources, in the development of literary terms, Abu Hayyan's "Kitab ul-idrok li-lison ul-atrok" was written in Arabic, Created by Khalil bin Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Kunyawi "Kitobi Majmuai tarjumoni turki va ajami va mug'ali", author unknown "Kitobi attuhfat uz-Zakiya Fil-lug'atit Turkiya", Jamoluddin Turki's "Kitab bulgat al-mushtaq fil-lug'atat- Turk val-qifchaq", it was written in Cairo in the early 16th century the book name is "Al-pavonine kulliya li-zabtil-lug'atit Turkiya" such works are also of great importance. Later, the terms of Uzbek literature were further enriched by Alisher Navoi, and his predecessors such as Lutfi, Atoi, Sakkoki, Yaqini, Babur, Muhammad Salih, Ogahi, and Munis. The Timurid period plays an important role in the history of the development of literary terms. The field of terminology was well formed during this period. During this period, Islamic ideas were essentially the essence of literary terminology. Alisher Navoi also has a role in the development of the terminology of Uzbek literature. Alisher Navoi also used terms specific to other languages. For example, in the work "Mezon ul-Avon" is typical of the theory of aruz and uses

Arabic, Persian terms such as., tivil, madid, basit, vofir, komil, hazaj, rajaz, ramal, munsareh, muzore', muqtazab, mujtass, sarg', jadid, qarib, hafif, mushoqil, mutaqrrib, mutadorin. In addition, Navoi points out that Uzbek poetry has other forms than Arabic and Persian poetry. Navoi refers to the vernacular in naming them. He calls the new weights and poetic forms by the names carried among the people, and the nameless ones by the name of the weight which corresponds to one of the weights in the dream.

In the diachronic aspect, active in Uzbek terminology, but, as we mentioned above, as a result of the disappearance of many processes and things-events in certain areas today, they are represented by mistar, sheroza, nol, kilik, xoma, muzahhib, lavvoh, kitobdor, midod, musavvada, xushnavis, dabir, etc words have fallen out of use and are among the historical terms. The continuous enrichment of vocabulary is one of the most basic laws of language development as a social phenomenon. Lexical development takes different forms and levels in different periods of society's development. A new word is not invented, but it is created at the expense of the wordforming elements existing in the language, that is, at the expense of the internal capabilities of a specific language. Invented words are much less numerous in different languages.

It is in the lexical treasury of the current related Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language which continues to be used to a certain extent or from consumption today lexical units belonging to the old Turkic language, which have completely disappeared with the fact that the terminological lexicon also occupies a significant place in its composition is characteristic. Terminology of various fields recorded in the ancient Turkic language sources consisted mainly of pure Turkic roots and inventions, as well as borrowings from the Sugdian, Sanskrit, and Chinese languages under the influence of Buddhism and Monism.

In the improvement of the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language, a series of internal laws of the language in its rise to a higher level of external influence, that is, the role of the extralinguistic factor was significant. Based on the analysis of the lexical wealth of artistic, historical, and scientific centuries written by Alisher Navoi, the founder of the literary language, his predecessors such as Lutfi, Atoi, Sakkoki, Yaqini, and his followers such as Babur, Muhammad Salih, Ogahi, Munis, it is worth saying that Uzbek from the internal capabilities of the language coining the term in a widely used way is quite prolific for this period method is calculated. The mother tongue is treated as a mirror of the nation's intellectuals, scientists, and poets. Along with specific sciences, the process of formation of social and humanistic fields is special for them.

The terms that express the concept have passed away with the creation. First of all, the lexical units available in the old Uzbek literary language, the lively colloquial language, and dialects expanded the range of tannins, and a large number of terms were formed using affixes, which are widely used in word formation in the Uzbek language. The number of terms borrowed from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and languages is hugely increased with Word-forming additions from foreign languages also playing an important role in creating terms.

The post-Soviet period plays an important role in the development of Uzbek terminology. In the 1930s, Uzbek linguistics focused on terminology and created many terminological dictionaries in various fields of science. During this period, the history of the emergence and formation of terms used in various fields of science, their meaning and subject groups, the way in which they are arranged and legalized in a systematic way, the views on the sources of enrichment on the account of internal and external sources since their emergence has been proven on the basis of sources.

It is known that the level of development and improvement of each field of science is inextricably linked with such signs as the level of development and regulation of the terminology of this field. Because if the term used in the scientific literature or its form of expression is not clear and unambiguous, negative situations such as confusion and uncertainty will remain.

Therefore, the progress indicator of each science or field is also determined by the fact that the terminology of this field has strict scientific terminology. Here, the concept of strict scientific terminology refers to situations such as the harmonization of any field terminology with the development of this field of science, the coherence of field terminology in expressing concepts related to the same field, the compatibility of the created and current terminology with the specific language of science.

It is known that every field of science is in constant development. This, in turn, causes the concepts in it, and through them, the terms to change. If an inappropriate, unreasonably chosen term does not correspond to the content of the concept expressed over a period of time, it goes out of use, a new term is created or its synonym takes its place. That is why terminologies are republished over time, supplemented, or unreasonable terms are replaced by other convenient and clear terms. Therefore, the regulation of terminology should be our constant and daily work, and it should be improved in line with the development of science and technology.

## References

1. “O‘zbek leksikografiyasi va terminologiyasi”. O‘quv-uslubiy majmua. Tuzuvchi H.Dadaboyev. Toshkent, 2016
2. Qoshg‘ariy M. Devonu lug‘atit turk. T.I. -Toshkent: Fan, 1960.-B.214-215.
3. Ibrohim Yo‘ldoshev, O‘lmas Sharipova. Tilshunoslik asoslari.- T., 2007.
4. Dilshoda, R. (2022). THE STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COMPUTER TERMS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS. *PEDAGOGS jurnali*, 20(2), 36-40.
5. Raximjonova, D. (2022). INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA KOMPOZITSIYA USULIDA SO‘Z YASALISHI HODISASINING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI. *Journal of Integrated Education and Research*, 1(4), 710-713.
6. Tursunov U., O‘rinboyev B. O‘zbek adabiy tili tarixi.-Toshkent: “O‘qituvchi”, 1982. B. 84-85.
7. Dadaboyev H., “O‘ZBEK TERMINOLOGIYASI”.-Toshkent: YOSHLAR NASHRIYOT UYI, 2019.
8. D Raximjonova, TERMIN LINGVISTIKANING O‘RGANISH OBYEKTI SIFATIDA. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: PROBLEMS AND SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS. 2 (8), 208-213.
9. Toshpulatova, M., & Ilhomjonova, R. (2023). TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY. *Engineering Problems and Innovations*.