

NEW LINGUISTIC TERMS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE SYNTAX SECTION)

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Abstract: *In this article, comments are made about the term and term acquisition, the new terms appearing in the lexicon of Uzbek linguistics in recent years are highlighted on the example of the syntax section of the Uzbek language.*

Key words: *term, term acquisition, linguistic terms, syntactic communication, syntactic relationship*

Terms, unlike general words, always serve to express special concepts in a specific field. Since linguistics is also considered a separate field, the terms used in it are oriented to mean special concepts specific to this field.

Terminology, which is considered an integral part of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, is one of the most active and dynamically developing categories of modern Uzbek linguistics, and plays the role of an inexhaustible source in the continuous growth and expansion of the vocabulary of the language. [2:18].

As a result of the introduction of new, modern fields of linguistics that appeared in the anthropocentric scientific paradigm of Uzbek linguistics, new terms were also directly adopted. For example, sociolect, argo, jargon, slang, koyne related to sociolinguistics; psycholinguistic coding, decoding, aphasia, nema, theme, etc.

In lexicology, some work has been done to create dictionaries covering linguistic terms. For example, A. Hojiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2002) and "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" co-authored by N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov (Tashkent, Fan, 2013) At the beginning of the 21st century, it contains terms used in native language textbooks. But the regulation of absolutely new terms that have appeared in recent years and the terms that are still entering rapidly requires the creation of new terminological dictionaries. For example, terms such as script, script, frame, gestalt, prototype related to cognitive linguistics are products of later years.

Since there is no alternative to certain concepts in the Uzbek language terminology system, the possibility of expressing them with one word is limited. Explaining and describing a foreign concept using a number of words is contrary to the requirements of terminology. In such cases, Russian-international terms are readily accepted into the Uzbek language in the same form as in the donor language. For example, accent, articulation, affix, phoneme, diphthong, metathesis, etc. [2: 43].

In the syntax section of the Uzbek language, the interconnection of words is interpreted by means of phrases and sentences. A syntactic relationship is necessary for words to be related to each other in terms of meaning and form. It is necessary to distinguish the term "syntactic relation" from the term "syntactic relation", because in the literature there are cases where these two concepts are used interchangeably.

In the second volume of the two-volume academic publication "Grammar of the Uzbek language", the following opinion is expressed about syntactic connection and syntactic relations, their types: instead of the term "syntactic connection" they use the term "syntactic relation" or these two terms are different from each other. instead, synonymously, they use mixtures. As a result, it is concluded that both of these terms reflect the same thing. Correct syntactic connection and syntactic relationship are related to each other. But this does not allow them to be evaluated as the same thing. The syntactic relationship indicates the grammatical meaning and function of the words in the free word combinations and the sentences and the sentences in the speech are used in relation to each other. And syntactic connection means the grammatical connection of word combinations and words in a sentence and sentences in a speech" [3: 2].

New terms, types of syntactic relations and syntactic relations, which have often become part of our language in the form of Russian-international words, are as follows:

1. The term subordinative (one-way) communication refers to the type of connection of the direction of subordination to one side, that is, either from left to right, or from right to left. This includes predicative, objective, attributive, relative relationship types.

a) Predicative (possessive) relationship. The term "predicate" means predicate. The relation of possessor and participle is understood, in which the predicative conjunction forms a sentence, not a phrase: I came.

b) Object (complementary-completed) relationship. The relationship between an object and an action or sign is understood: fly to the sky, thinner than a bow;

c) Attributive (defining-defining) relationship. In this case, a word combination is formed, the subordinate component of which indicates a sign: the new world, a lot of sheep;

d) Relative relationship. In this, basically, the relationship between the state (the sign of the movement) and the action is understood: to walk slowly, to read fluently;

2. Coordinative (two-way) communication. In this case, the relationship between the subject and the subject is understood, that is, both components of the phrase have a form of connection: the beginning of the story, its village.

3. Copulative relationship. In the sentence, it is understood that the connected parts enter into a syntactic relationship with each other: For the palace, he has already prepared a lot of planks, wood, and tin.

4. Intraductive attitude. In this case, a) vocative relationship is the relationship between the impulse and the content of the sentence; b) modal relationship - the relationship between the introduction and the content of the sentence is studied. For example: I'm not in a hurry, baby.

As it can be seen, the Uzbek language already has an alternative that expresses it, and new international terms have been adopted. This situation is described by H. Dadaboyev in the "Uzbek Terminology" academic book as follows: "In the current state of Uzbek language terminology, we witness that native and borrowed words are used side by side. This process testifies to the "struggle for survival" between the norm of the previous terminological system and the new lexical unit. Linguistic life, speech practice and time will show which of the natural, competing terms will occupy a worthy place in the terminology of the Uzbek language. Currently, two-doublet terms include linguistics-linguistics, classification-classification" [2: 44].

Such a situation is observed not only in the field of linguistics, but also in any field of science and technology in the process of development: officer-officer, resuscitation-resuscitation, questionnaire-questionnaire, therapy-treatment, surgeon-surgeon, etc.

In conclusion, tasks such as regulating the terminological lexicon, term assimilation, giving preference to the Uzbek term when native and derived layers are used side by side, and further improving the field of terminology and terminological lexicology are the tasks of today's terminology. is one of the important issues of the system.

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