

THE ISSUE OF TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: *This thesis presents a detailed study of terminology in Uzbek linguistics from a scientific perspective. Terminology is considered a special layer of the lexicon that encompasses specialized terms of different academic and practical fields. Terms are expressions of scientific thought, serving as tools for articulating the key concepts of various disciplines. The work examines the historical development of terminology in Uzbek linguistics, the contributions of prominent scholars, the classification of terms, methods of term formation, and the significance of developing a national terminological system in the modern context.*

Keywords: *term, terminology, onomastics,uzbek language, scientific style*

Terminology plays a central role in the development of scientific disciplines, as the growth of any field depends on the systematic formation and proper use of specialized vocabulary. In linguistics, terminology represents a lexical layer that includes words and expressions created specifically for the communication of professional and academic knowledge. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of terminology has been an important scientific concern since the early 20th century. The establishment of a standardized terminology system ensures clarity, precision, and effective communication, both within the Uzbek scholarly community and in international scientific discourse.

Historical Development and Scholarly Contributions

The development of terminology in Uzbek linguistics has been shaped by the work of several prominent scholars. Their research laid the theoretical foundations for the creation, analysis, and standardization of Uzbek terms: A. Khojiyev contributed to the editorial processes of works such as *Language and Society*, *Issues of Linguistic Terminology*, and the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*. He developed theoretical frameworks for Uzbek terminology, analyzed the linguistic principles governing term formation, and enhanced the theoretical study of terminology. A. Madvaliyev conducted research on *Theoretical Issues of Uzbek Terminology*, providing scientific explanations for the principles of term formation and the development of terms in the Uzbek language. Aziz Qayumov systematically studied the historical stages of Uzbek terminology, establishing trends in the formation of national terms and their integration into scientific discourse. These scholars collectively contributed to the creation

of a structured, coherent system of terminology that allows Uzbek linguistics to maintain national identity while adapting to international standards.

Classification of Terms

In Uzbek linguistics, terms are categorized based on their origin and formation methods:

1. **Purely national terms:** These are created from native Uzbek roots, e.g., so'z (word), qo'shimcha (suffix), fe'l (verb), fonema (phoneme).
2. **Borrowed terms:** These originate from foreign languages, often Latin, Arabic, Russian, or English, e.g., fonetika (phonetics, Greek), morfologiya (morphology, Greek), statistika (statistics, Latin).
3. **Calqued or translated terms:** These are semantic translations of foreign terms adapted to Uzbek, e.g., so'z birikmasi (word combination).

Onomastic and Its Directions

Onomastics, or the study of terminology, investigates the origin, structure, semantic properties, and normative rules of terms. Its main directions include:

1. **General terminology:** Examines general properties applicable to all terms.
2. **Specialized terminology:** Focuses on terms specific to particular fields, such as medicine, linguistics, or technology.
3. **Applied terminology:** Involves the compilation of dictionaries, glossaries, and term databases.
4. **Theoretical terminology:** Studies the nature, structure, and laws of term formation.

Methods of Term Formation

Uzbek linguistic terms are formed through several methods:

1. **Native roots:** Examples include kattalik (magnitude), tahlil (analysis), qo'shimcha (suffix), yondosh gap (adjacent sentence).
2. **Borrowing from foreign languages:** Many scientific and technical terms are borrowed from Greek, Latin, Arabic, Russian, and English. Examples include fonetika (phonetics), morfologiya (morphology), statistika (statistics).
3. **Abbreviations:** Examples include IPU (University of Economics and Pedagogy), OAV, IT, NATO, HTML.
4. **Terminological metaphors:** Scientific terms acquire figurative meanings and become standardized, e.g., tarmoq (network), tub (root), yadpo (core).

Importance and Modern Role of Terminology

Terminology is one of the most rigorous and essential fields of linguistics. Terms are created and used according to principles of clarity, systematicity, stability, international compatibility, and national identity. In modern globalization conditions, rapid scientific and technological development requires the creation and adaptation of national terms to ensure that the Uzbek language maintains its scientific relevance. The Uzbek government actively supports the development of language and terminology through the Law on the

State Language and presidential decrees. This state-level support strengthens the status of Uzbek linguistics and promotes the creation of a robust national terminological system. Developing national terminology and aligning it with international standards enhances both the prestige of the Uzbek language and its scientific potential.

Conclusion

Terminology constitutes a core component of linguistics, providing both a structured system of terms and a unique expression of scientific thought. The formation, standardization, and development of Uzbek terminology are essential tasks for enhancing scholarly communication, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting the Uzbek language in international scientific discourse. Continuous research and systematic development of terminology remain critical for the growth and global recognition of Uzbek linguistics.

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