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TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES RELATED TO LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the attempts to create the first linguistic dictionaries in Uzbek linguistics, the first linguistic dictionaries, the structure of linguistic dictionaries and the provision of dictionary articles in them, and the issues of compiled dictionaries related to the field of linguistics. Linguistics dictionaries serve as illustrative material of the article.

KEYWORDS

Term, term, dictionary, dictionary article, linguistic dictionary, lexicon, scientific lexicon.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of terminological systems that meet the requirements of the time in all fields of science is one of the urgent issues of today. At the same time, there is no doubt that their implementation is extremely complicated and requires a lot of effort.

In particular, the compilation and publication of terminological dictionaries, especially explanatory terminological dictionaries, which fully cover the terms of each field, is important for the successful solution of

all matters related to terminology. In such dictionaries, it is important to determine the extent to which each term correctly, fully and accurately expresses the concept, object and phenomenon that it refers to. This will determine how specific each term is to the requirement.

Issues such as terminology and its theoretical foundations, linguistic terms and their formation and regulation in world linguistics are discussed by V.V.



Vinogradov [3, 560], A.A. Reformaty [18, 54], O.S. Akhmanova [1, 608], V.P. Danilenko [4, 225] specially studied in the research of scientists. Similar issues, issues of the formation and development of linguistic terminological systems, deficiencies and defects in linguistic terminologies, synonymy and its elimination problems are discussed in Azerbaijani [5, 63], Kazakh [6, 83], Kyrgyz [13, 65], Karakalpak [11, 66] and the terminology of the main Turkic languages and the Tajik language [15, 124].

In Uzbek linguistics, A. Ghulomov [20, 56], V.V. Reshetov [17, 119], A. Hojiyev [26, 144], L.V. Reshetova [22, 56], D. Khudoyberganova [21, 44], I. In monographs, dissertations and dictionaries of Ermatov [19, 160] and others illuminated.

Mahmud Koshgari and Alisher Navoi described the differences of the sound system of Turkic languages from other languages, in particular from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages. In particular, Alisher Navoi also thought about the unique vowel system of the Turkic (Uzbek) language, but the formation of phonetics as a separate field of linguistics occurred at the beginning of the 20th century [10, 387].

Ayub Ghulam's scientific work published in 1940 has a special place in the creation and unification of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language [20, 56].

Ayub Ghulam's "Program and methodical instruction from the Uzbek language. "Manual for external

pedagogic educational institutions" was published in Tashkent in 1940 with the permission of the People's Commissariat of Education. This manual provides a Russian-Uzbek dictionary of linguistic terms. Through this dictionary, the scientist introduced many Russian linguistic terms into the Uzbek language, which are mainly phonetic terms: speech organs, respiratory apparatus, place of articulation, method of articulation.

The scientist has mastered many linguistic terms in the dictionary by translating them into Uzbek. For example: gortan – bo'g'iz, labializovannie glasnies – lablashgan unlilar, zvonkie zvuki – jarangli tovushlar, gluxie zvuki – jarangsiz tovushlar, slog – bo'g'in, udarenie – urg'u, osnova – asos, pryamaya rech – ko'chirma gap, svyazka – bog'lama (given in Uzbek).

The dictionary of Uzbek-Russian linguistic terms attached to Ayub Ghulam's "Uzbek language program and methodical instruction" contains terms expressing the concepts of phonetics and syntax. In the "Dictionary" the terms indicative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence, secondary clauses, complement, determiner, case, compound sentence, sentence fragments, extended sentence are given in the "Dictionary". There is also a Russian version of these terms.

This was the first dictionary of Uzbek-Russian linguistic terms in Uzbek linguistics. Linguistic terms included in

this dictionary are listed in the order of phonetics, morphology, and syntax sections. We also describe the terms in the dictionary in this order and according to the aspect of practical use and non-use:

Phonetic terms used in practice: vowels, consonants, voiced sounds, unvoiced sounds, syllable, stress.

Morphology terms used in practice: adverb, auxiliary, conjunction, prepositions, adverb (verb case), adjective (verb quality), root word, artificial word, etc.

Syntax terms used in practice: indicative sentence, interrogative sentence, derivative sentence, possessive sentence, exclamatory sentence, simple sentence, clauses, possessive, participle, complement, determiner, etc.

A number of terms used by Ayub Ghulam are not currently used due to the discovery of suitable alternatives in the further development of Uzbek linguistics. For example: repeated vowels, repeated consonants. To name the linguistic concepts expressed in these terms, the terms double vowels and double consonants are currently used, and they clearly and completely reflect the essence of the linguistic concept. Already, the word "double" in relation to the repeated word clearly expresses that the sounds are two, besides, the next term (double) has brevity and brevity.

In the dictionary of Ayub Ghulam:

a) terms in the form of simple words: adverbial, adjective, adverbial, auxiliary, connective, predicate;

b) compound terms: independent words, auxiliary words, artificial words, compound words, interjections [20, 56].

In 1980, A. Hojiyev and L. Reshetova co-authored "Brief Annotated Dictionary of Grammatical Terms of the Uzbek Language" [22, 56], and in 1985, A. Hojiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" was published by "Teacher" publishing house. It [26, 144] was published. A. Hojiyev reworked and perfected this dictionary, and "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" with eleven printed plates was created [27, 168]. This dictionary includes "Glossary", "Size and structure of the dictionary", "Conventional abbreviations", "Main part" (explanation of terms arranged alphabetically), "Index" (short Uzbek-Russian terminological dictionary) consists of such parts, the terms are explained as follows:

Link. An auxiliary verb that adapts a non-verb word to the meaning and function of the verb...(p. 24).

Point. A punctuation mark (.) used in conditional abbreviations is used at the end of a sentence and an exclamatory sentence spoken in a calm tone [27, 73].

Vocabulary. A specific form of a word that takes part in speech [27, 98].



Importantly, the glossary provides excellent and concise explanations for each key term.

About the size and structure of the dictionary, it is said:

"When determining the vocabulary of the dictionary, that is, whether to include this or that term in the dictionary, it is necessary to study it in the literature of the Uzbek language, on linguistics courses. In the course of teaching work, attention was paid to whether it was used or not, and the level of use. More specifically, only the terms that exist in the Uzbek language and express the phenomena specific to this language and the phenomena common to all languages were included in the dictionary" [27, 5].

In the dictionary, the determiner, singular, plural, conjunction, connection, writing, pronoun, noun auxiliaries, migration, word, language, accent, sound, exclamation are originally Uzbek. ,

phrase, spelling, dictionary, proverb, standard, speech, point, adjective, etc. are originally Arabic, Persian-Tajik, such as name, idiom, sentence,

Russian-international terms such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, term, suffix, prefix, infix, pleonasm, polysemy, paraphrase, period are expressed.

At the same time, in the dictionary, Uzbek compounds such as singular number, plural number, separated part, conjunctions of subtraction, determining

structure, case of departure, introductory word, defining component are included in the rules of the Uzbek language. provided as adapted.

Russian-internationally determined component compounds in the form of affixal word formation, dialectal vocabulary, agglutinative languages, locative sentence, lexical meaning, morphological word, paradigmatic series, polytonic accent, rhetorical question, and vice versa , the valence of the word, the second component of which is Russian-international, the variants of the word, the evolution of the language, the timbre of the sound, and the combinations in the form of isofa are also perfect and provided with concise comments.

During the transition from a certain socio-economic condition to another socio-economic condition and after that, great changes occur in the life of society. Such changes are also reflected in the language, because the language develops along with the development of society. There is also the fact that no matter how much the society develops, the names of things and events in the language remain unchanged for a certain period of time. As concepts disappear or are renamed, earlier words begin to disappear as well. That is why there are no sudden interruptions in the language.

The history of the formation of some terminological systems of the Uzbek language dates back to the

distant past. Of course, the works created in such fields as history, literature, music, medicine, astronomy, chemistry, and mathematics use the terms of these fields. For example, a group of lexicographers stated that "the word algorithm originates from the name of the great Uzbek scientist Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorazmi, who lived in the 9th century. Arabic al-Khorazmi means "Khorazmian" or is in the form of a Latinized algorithm" [28, 256]. However, the history of the emergence and creation of Uzbek linguistic terms is a product of the recent past compared to the terms of the above fields.

One of the positive aspects of this dictionary is that it also provides the etymology of Russian-international terms. For example:

Lexicon (Greek *lexikos* - word-related, dictionary). [note].

Adjunct (lat. *adjunctus* - joined together). [note].

Hyphen (German *Dyevis* < Latin *divisio* - division). [note] and others.

About the structure of the dictionary articles, it is said: "Another part of the dictionary article is the examples that confirm the explanation given to the term. But an example proving an explanation is not found in all dictionary articles, but only dictionary articles compiled for certain terms require an example" [27, 6]. For example:

Link. [note]. For example, Talib became an artist, Talib is becoming an artist, Talib is going to be an artist, the auxiliary *be* is used with the word *artist* and serves to express the meaning of mood, tense, person-number, in the participle *ana* enables the realization of these meanings.

Dialectisms. [note]. For example, *jaman* (bad), *choch* (hair) - phonetic dialectism; *patinjon* (tomato), *bolish* (pillow) - lexical dialectisms; *I saw it on the street* (*I saw it on the street*) - like a grammatical dialectic.

From the dictionary, root base, sentence, word, irony, dictionary, metaphor, text, proverb, speech, composition, coloring, writing, dissonance, interpretation, agreement, participle, transfer, indicator, There are also terms such as adverbial, adverbial, adjective, consonant, adjective, low productivity, verb part, noun part, proper noun, double negation. received This can create certain ideas about the formation of linguistic terms.

It is known that linguistic concepts are also expressed by means of compound terms. In works devoted to the research of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language, terms based on the syntactic relationship of two or more words are called compound terms, and this term has been stabilized in terminological studies. Therefore, we also used the term compound term. Compound terms [4, 131] form the main part of terminological systems. Because in many studies,



compound terms were created when it was impossible to name the concepts of the field with simple basic or artificially simple terms. In particular, out of 1002 terms in A. Hojiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms", 462 are simple words, 540 are compound terms [19, 65].

"Until the last years of the former Soviet period, teaching of the mother tongue, along with other subjects, was not given sufficient attention" [9, 56]. Mother tongue school textbooks are no exception. Even before independence, opinions were expressed that the mother tongue textbooks did not meet the requirements. In the March 18, 1987 issue of "Teachers' newspaper" A. Hojiyev's article "Let the textbooks be at the level of demand" was devoted to the same problem, in which the textbooks of that time were correctly and objectively evaluated. There are enough problems in the terminology of linguistics, and since the first years of independence, the improvement of native language textbooks and the application of scientific achievements to them have been set as the main agenda item [19, 98].

The study, improvement and regulation of the terminology of Uzbek linguistics after the 60s is associated with the name of A. Hojiyev. In his studies on almost all levels of the Uzbek language, in his dictionaries of linguistic terms, he has scientifically based recommendations on the correct creation and

correct use of relevant terms. gave, literally formed the terminology of modern Uzbek linguistics [19, 52].

Y. Tojiyev, K. Kadirov, Sh. Bobomurodova, T. Togayev, B. Toychiboyev, M. Qurbonova, I. Ermatov and others have a special place in the study of the history of Uzbek linguistics and linguistic terminology. .

In 2013, "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" created by authors N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov was published in "Fan" publishing house in 1000 copies.

One of the first tasks of specialists in these fields is to create explanatory terminological dictionaries that cover the terms of each field as fully as possible, define the terms that correctly, fully and accurately reflect the essence of the phenomenon. Academician A. Hojiyev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" published by "Teacher" publishing house in 1985 is used as the only and most important source.

For almost thirty years, this explanatory dictionary has been used by teachers and students of higher education, secondary special vocational education and general education schools.

In connection with the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the dictionary was reworked and published. (A. Hojiyev. "Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms", publishing house "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, 2002).



During the period of independence, wide opportunities were created for the development of the Uzbek language. Especially in connection with the adoption of the Law "On Education" in 1997, special attention was paid to study and teaching. State educational standards have been developed. As a result, new programs and textbooks were created. In particular, a new generation of native language textbooks has emerged.

"Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" created by N.Mahkamov and I.Ermatov differs from previous annotated dictionaries in that, firstly, it was created for students of general education schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, and secondly, annotations it is given on the basis of native language textbooks created for general education schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges.

The explanatory dictionary includes the main terms used and used in the period from the terms used in the first native language textbooks created at the beginning of the 20th century to the current mother tongue textbooks.

When commenting on linguistic terms, the attention is mainly focused on the terms in the current mother tongue textbooks and they are explained. Terms created in the past, but not used in current textbooks, are included and explained. Because the terms in all native language textbooks, regardless of the scope

and period of their use, undoubtedly had an impact on the formation and development of linguistic terms of the next period.

More than one and a half thousand terms are covered and explained in this explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that until dictionaries are created, various negative phenomena in the terminological system, for example, the use of more than one term to express the same concept and, on the contrary, the use of one term to express several (different) phenomena, the existence of terms that cannot correctly, fully and clearly express the essence of the phenomenon, and other negative phenomena continue.

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