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HISTORY OF BOTANICAL TERMINOLOGY AND ITS THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the need for the study of botanical terms in Uzbek linguistics, the history of learning, the problems and solutions found in it.

KEYWORDS

Terminology, cognitive properties, terminological systems, natural vegetation.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, interest in the study of terminological units denoting concepts related to certain industries has increased in world linguistics. Modern approaches to overcoming the same difficulties in Uzbek linguistics involve the creation of impeccable dictionaries of relevant industry dictionaries in order to facilitate access to information and information related to each discipline.

The scientific study of terminological systems became necessary in connection with issues such as the genetic basis of various field terms, functional and semantic, as well as the normalization of linguistic, cognitive properties, synonymy and survival, as well as the ability to regulate terms in general. [1; 7] Terms are already the basis of all knowledge and the main source of any scientific research. The study of language development, in particular terminology in connection

with the development of society and the country, as well as the appearance of terms in modern terminology in all languages and their formation as a separate terminological system from adaptation to the norms of the literary language and their active application is put at the forefront in world linguistics. particular attention is paid to the consistent and cognitive application of the role of the human component in trans-termination, as well as the enrichment of terminological systems at the cost of an effective lexicon. [2; 3]

It is clear to everyone that comprehensive research in terminology, as in all areas, is necessary to raise the issues of supporting science, developing it according to the requirements of today, to the level of Public Policy. In particular, a new paradigmatic approach to the study of industrial terminological systems from an anthropocentric and cognitive-linguistic point of view indicates that in order to develop linguistic terminological systems, it is advisable to study the conceptual structure of terms within cognitive linguistics and expand scientific research, such as the creation of the national corpus of Uzbek language.[3; 5] In particular, such issues as the emergence of new botanical terms in botanical terminology, the emergence of lexico-semantic edges, as well as the study of their genetic basis, the determination of the influence of botanical terms consisting of various vocabulary units on national terminological systems.

their assimilation from different languages and their formation. [4; 4]

In the years after independence, the correct solution of such issues as the publication of botanical terms in large small terminological dictionaries and other types of dictionaries compiled on botany and its branches, their interpretation, sometimes without a clear definition, a huge number of doublet terms necessitate the development of a scientific base of the Uzbek language. Botanical lexicography. Terminological systems of the Uzbek language are developed using a step-by-step approach based on anthropocentric and cognitive linguistics, which is a new paradigm in the study of field terminological systems. [5; 3] The study of the conceptual Organization of terms in the context of cognitive linguistics demonstrates the feasibility of further scientific research, such as the establishment of the National Corps of the Uzbek language. When science or field is studied as a scientific study, naturally, first of all, its history and formation are analyzed. The study of the history of the formation and development of Uzbek terminology serves as the basis for the use of centuries-old achievements in this field in improving modern terminology. The bulk of botanical terms have reached us through the scientific, historical, artistic works of our past scientists, as well as dictionaries from different eras. [6; 3]

The study of natural vegetation also began in the middle Asian region from ancient times. References to

plants of Central Asia, including present-day Uzbekistan, are found in the works of our famous allomas, who lived several hundred years ago.

For example, Abu Rayhon Beruniy (973—1048), in his treatise on medicine, "Kitab as-Saydana fit-tibb", provided information about the vast number of medicinal plants that grow in our country. Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), in his works "The Laws of Tib" and "Kitab ush'-healing", accurately described most medicinal plants growing in Central Asia and fully demonstrated their healing properties. The 9th-century Mahmud Qoshgari's "Devonu lugati turk" also provides valuable information on about 200 plant species found in ancient Turkestan.

In addition, in the second half of the 20th century, a number of scientists also carried out significant work on botanical terminology. We can include Q. Z. Zakirov, M. M. Nabiyev, P. Pratorov, H.A. Jamolkhanov's "Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek botanical terms", Q. Z. Zakirov, H.A. Jamolkhanov's "Issues of Uzbek Botanical terminology", O. Pratorov, T. Odilov's "Modern system of families of high plants of Uzbekistan and Uzbek botanical names", O'. Pratorov, M. Nabiyev's "Modern system of high plants of Uzbekistan".

Issues pertaining to the study of terms and specific terminology consistently pique the interest of modern linguistics. The unique function that terminology plays

in the current knowledge system and in all practical human actions determines the existence of such interest. [7; 3]

The studies of terminopoles and nomenclatures are very important because they focus on the issues of lexical unit structure and the development of denotative and derivational meaning. [8; 5] An alternative method for comprehending both common and private terminology is made possible by comparable research being done in the field of cognitive linguistics.

What's more, they are made in several ways if we proceed to the morphological making of botanical terms. According to the way it is made, we can divide these terms into simple and compound terms. Simple terms are made up of a core. For example: piyoz, gul, karam, daraxt and etc.

Compound terms, on the other hand, are formed from two or more stems, but mean one. For example: bo'tako'z, qoqio't, gultojixo'roz and etc.

In addition, there are also several types of compound terms, depending on the belonging of the words they contain. These are:

1. "zoological term + zoological term" or "zoological lexeme + anatomical lexeme" mold terms: otquloq, bo'tako'z.

2. "Zoological term + botanical term" molded botanical terms: baqajo'xori, baqaterak, baqayaproq.

3. "Zoological term + other field term or simple lexeme" - molded botanical terms: to'ng'iztarq, qushqo'nmas, pashshaqo'nmas va boshqalar.

4. "botanical term + botanical term" molded botanical terms: gulkaram. [9]

From the cited botanical terms, it is known that some feature of the term regarding the field of Zoology is expressed in conjunction with zooterm, since it is present in plants.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that in linguistics, botanical terms have a long history of unexplored aspects and this indicates the need for future linguists to conduct research with a more serious approach to the study of terms in this area.

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