

TERMS ARE AN INDIVIDUABLE WEALTH OF OUR LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article contains some thoughts about terms that are considered an important asset of our language. The definition of the term and its characteristics are discussed. The granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language and its importance in the development of our language will be discussed.

Key words: term, terminology, state language, status of state language, state language and society, purity of language

It is known that as a result of the development of relations between the peoples and countries of the world, there is also a change and renewal in languages. As a result of socio-economic, cultural, political and other relations, new words and terms appear. As a result, there are cases where the words of the own layer of the language give way to the words of the acquired layer.

"Currently, science and technology are rapidly developing in the world, and the international cooperation of our country is expanding more and more. As a result, many new concepts, words and expressions are entering our life from abroad. In the conditions of globalization, it is an urgent task to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create an Uzbek alternative to modern terms in various fields, and ensure their uniform use. To tell the truth, we had a weakness in this matter as well. In this regard, in the Decree, we also considered the issue of establishing a Terminology Commission, which will regulate the introduction of new words and terms into official use"¹.

First of all, let's define the term. A term (lat. terminus - check, border) is a word or a combination of words that is a clear and stable expression of a specific concept specific to a field of science, technology, profession; term Botanical terms. Jewelry terms. Cotton terms. - Comrade... He went to explain unfamiliar terms to Elmurad. (Shuhrat, Shinelli yillar). As terms move from scientific communication to everyday speech, they become common words.²

Terminology is defined in scientific literature as a generalization of terms related to the system of concepts of a certain science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a certain system of terms. Terminology develops along with the progress of science. Terms are introduced differently than common words, and their use is subject to a certain degree of control. In linguistics, terms do not appear by themselves, but they arise and form according to necessity, develop and change in connection with the development of the language. The emergence and development of terms is as old as the history of the people. For example, in the inscriptions of Orhun-Enasoy, we can find terms related to the activities that our people were engaged in. In addition, the terms were also present in folk legends and heroic songs. He reflected them in himself. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugotit-Turk" fulfilled a great historical task in the arrival of terms.

¹ From the speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony on October 21, 2019, dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language.

² An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language - under the editorship of T. A. Madvaliyev. Volume 4. Tashkent. National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2008

H. Dadaboyev's research work on the topic "Socio-political and socio-economic terminology in the written monuments of the Turkic languages of the XI-XIV centuries"³ has thoroughly studied the emergence of socio-political and socio-economic terminology in the Uzbek language, including the Turkic languages, as well as the problems of language use. In the research, yurt, ulus, balik (in the sense of "city"), yasaq (in the sense of "right, law"), ordu, gazi, pain, jaza, yugrush (in the sense of "minister") in the languages of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia were studied. such as the use of several socio-political terms, Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit-turk", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu bilig", Ahmed Yugnaki's "Hibat ul-haqayiq", Zamakhshari's "Muhaddimat ul-adab", Saifi Saroi's "Gulistan bit-turki" ", the terms taken from Rabguzi's works such as "Kissasi Rabguzi" are proved with examples. On the other hand, special attention is paid to the history of the emergence of terms, the laws of their formation, and the issues of enrichment due to terms borrowed from other languages. In each period, in connection with the development of society, field terms improved both in number and quality. In its development, the period after the second half of the 19th century and more than a hundred years later, the period when Uzbekistan gained independence, has a special place. The changes that took place during this period led to the growth of industry and the redevelopment of secular sciences in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. Philosophy, law, philology, sociology, chemistry, biology, in general, special terms related to socio-political fields were formed and entered our language. A science cannot be imagined without a term. Because the existence and development of science is related to terms in a certain sense.

During the years of independence, the regulation of terms has created a complicated process. Because the terms borrowed from Persian, Arabic, Russian and European languages began to be used freely in our language. Terminology in Turkish is one of the most problematic areas. In the period of rapid development, every nation strives to keep its language pure. If the lexicon of each work is thoroughly scientifically studied, we can be sure that the words in it are also terms related to different fields. In particular, the terms of the social lexicon used in the works of the past are one of these areas.

The granting of the status of the state language to our mother tongue was an unforgettable event in the history of the Uzbek people, and after independence, its status increased even more. For thirty-three years, the scope of our native language has been expanding, it is being used as a scientific and official language, and it is being brought to a certain standard. A lot of work has been done in Uzbek linguistics in this regard. For example, a number of monographic studies on terminology have been created. Native language textbooks were written for pupils and students of general secondary education, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions. The five-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" containing more than eighty thousand words was published. Replacement of foreign (Russian-international) words and terms in our language with Uzbek alternatives is being carried out carefully. Some words and terms that were out of use during the time of the Soviets are being re-introduced. From our linguists to ordinary citizens actively participate in this field. It is also necessary to note the invaluable work of press, radio and television workers in carrying out this good work. In fact, the use of words in the language is free, the people cannot accept compulsion. Words that cannot be absorbed slowly fall out of circulation.

Since changes in society are primarily reflected in language, there is a need to express them in language. If an alternative is not found, if it is not taken care of, that is, if it is not controlled, misunderstandings and mistakes may occur in understanding the meaning of the term. It should be noted that some confusion is allowed in the field of terminology. We believe that it is necessary to act without haste in finding alternatives to words that have entered the Uzbek language from other

³ Dadaboyev H. "Socio-political and socio-economic terminology in the written monuments of the Turkic languages of the 11th-14th centuries". Tashkent. "Yozuvchi". 1991

languages, and to consider as seriously as possible the acceptance of Arabic-Persian words that are offered as alternatives.⁴

True, most of the spiritual and educational values left by our ancestors were written in Arabic and Persian or in the old Uzbek script. Therefore, it is necessary to study them. However, it is probably not correct to use variants of foreign languages instead of Uzbek (Turkish) words and terms that have an alternative in our mother tongue. It is also inappropriate to justify the argument of some intellectuals that it is impossible to get rid of Arabic and Persian words and terms that exist in the literary language or have been accepted before. Of course, without denying these, we should leave the international words and terms for which there is no alternative, and look for ways to Uzbekize the rest as much as possible.

Every social term is a product of a social phenomenon. By preserving terms, introducing new ones into circulation, and ensuring their purity, we will also preserve our language.

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⁴ Sayfullayev N.H. Ijtimoiy – siyosiy terminlar tushunchasi va talqini. Innovative Development in Educational Activities. 2023.