



Features of Terms in Russian and Uzbek Philology

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Abstract: Terminology is a necessity for all professionals involved in the representation, expression, communication and teaching of specialized knowledge. Scientists, technicians or professionals in any field require terms to represent and express their knowledge to inform. There is no specialty that does not have specific units to denominate their concepts. Terminology plays an important role in the understanding of contexts and specialized texts. Understanding the intricate terminological details of the technical and scientific contexts helps students comprehend what the main message of the document is, and it helps specialists to transmit the content more effectively. Terminology helps individuals realize the interaction between the units of specialized texts and the whole context which is often a subconscious mechanism of knowledge acquisition. It also develops interests in the formation of new words and terms. In linguistics, it is crucial to study terms to make easy to translate and learn terminological systems. It is obvious that every language has its own characteristics of lexicons. Russian and Uzbek are the best examples that linguists can encounter profound significant scientific proximities. They have some peculiarities between each other which one does not notice in other languages. Words, terms, and other linguistic phenomena in both languages can be formed differently. They have abundant the same structures, though. The main purpose of my article is to investigate, explore and find out numerous linguistic similarities and differences in connection with Terminology in the Russian and Uzbek languages by comparing each other. While studying terminological systems of both languages, I came to a conclusion that despite the fact that terminology is the newest branch of language, linguistic procedures and term formation of Uzbek and Russian have a long past history in this field.

Key words: terms, definition, technical, lexical unit, linguistic aspect, concrete concept, abstract concept, neutral, euphonious, legal, legal terms, nujum, siyasat, navkar, lashkar, zanburak, mirza, munshi.

Introduction

In modern linguistics, more and more attention is paid to linguistic analysis of terminological units that are special vocabulary of various fields of knowledge. The definition of the term is one of the key problems of its study and understanding as a linguistic category. Numerous studies of both domestic and foreign authors are devoted to the issues of terminology. In modern linguistics, the most famous authors are: A.A. Reformatsky, G.O. Vinokura, V.V. Vinogradova, V.P. Danilenko, B.N. Leichik, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Golovina, S.V. Grineva, I.S. Kvitko, Z.I. Komarova, H. Felber. However, despite the fact that quite a lot of attention is paid to the theory of the term by linguists, some fundamental questions of terminology remain the subject of discussion to this day. So, there is no generally accepted definition of the term, there is no clear formulation of the role of terminological units in the language system, the question of the criteria for the selection of terms is

also debatable. To date, more than 100 definitions of the term “term” are known, which is quite logical, because the term is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, and this, of course, causes problems in its definition. Most linguists consider A. A. Reformatzky to be the founder of domestic terminology. His studies on the general theory of the term were published in the 1950s-1960s, but, nevertheless, they have not lost their significance today. In our opinion, A.A. Reformatzkiy formulated the most accurate and complete definition of the term: “terms are special words, limited by their special purpose; words, striving to be unambiguous, as an exact expression of concepts and naming things” [4].

Terminology, according to the definition of A. A. Reformatzky, “this a set of terms of a certain branch of production, activity, knowledge, which forms a special sector of vocabulary, the most accessible conscious regulation and ordering” [5]. Properly from the definition, A. A. Reformatzky emphasizes that terms can function only as part of a special language, this is terminology. And if in common language a word can have several meanings, then being part of the terminology, it becomes unambiguous. A. A. Reformatzky comes to the following conclusions: the term may exist out of context, since its presence in the terminology acts instead of context; term can be used in isolation for example, in the texts of instructions or orders in technology; the term is unambiguous in general in the language, but within the given terminology [6].

The interpretation of the term proposed by Z.I. Komarova has much in common with the definition of A.A. Reformatzkiy. According to the point of view of Z.I. Komarov, “a term is an invariant (word or phrase) denoting a special subject or scientific concept, limited by definition and place in a certain terminological system” [7]. It should be noted that Z.I. Komarov, as well as A.A. Reformatzkiy, pays special attention to the nominative function of the term and its belonging to a certain terminological system.

B.N. Golovin defines the term as "a single word or formed on the basis of a noun, subordinative a phrase denoting a professional concept and designed to meet the specific needs of communication in the field of a particular profession (scientific, technical, industrial, managerial)" [8]. It follows from the definition that B.N. Golovin singles out the professional specifics of the term, and it is difficult to disagree with this statement.

G.O. Vinokur concluded that "any word can act as a term... a term is not a special word, but only a word in a special function, the function of naming a special concept, the name of a special object or phenomenon" [9]. That is, according to this, by definition, a term can be absolutely any word. The main thing that distinguishes a term from a common word is the special function of the term to name a special concept.

V.P. Danilenko defines the term as "a lexical unit a special sphere of use, which is the name of a special concept and requires a definition" [10]. The Russian philologist emphasizes that a term is a special word meaning a special concept.

According to V.M. Leichik, “a term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting the general - concrete or abstract concept of the theory of a special field of knowledge or activity” [11]. V.M. Leichik first of all draws attention to the special character of a term.

K.Ya. Averbukh in his work "The General Theory of the Term" suggests the following definition of the term: “A term is an element of terminology, which is a set of all variants of a non-linguistic sign or a stably reproduced syntagma expressing special concepts certain field of knowledge” [12]. the definition of K.Ya. Averbukh is interesting because the author introduces the concept of "stably reproducible syntagma".

In a certain terminology, the term acquires unambiguity and independence from the context, in contrast to the words - non-terms. V. M. Sergevnina came up with the following definition of the term: “A term is a full or abbreviated word or a non-predicative phrase denoting a single professional concept and thus being a material (sound or graphic) designation of the corresponding conceptual element of a system of a certain field of knowledge” [13]. As we see from the definition, V. M. Sergevnina notes that the term is material designation of the concept. In addition to the definition of

the term, the subject of discussion among linguists is the question of the status of the term and the differences between word-terms and word-terms.

Despite the many requirements for the selection of terms, it remains unclear whether it is possible to use them to reveal the essence of the term, since usually these requirements are reduced to a list of criteria for the selection of the term. Below is the most complete list of criteria for highlighting terms, presented in the work of T.R. Kiyak "Linguistic Aspects terminology" [14]:

1. The term must comply with the rules and regulations corresponding language;
2. The term must be systematic, that is, have a fixed place in a certain terminological system;
3. The term is characterized by the property of definitiveness, that is, each the term is compared with a clear separate definition corresponding to the concept;
4. The term is relatively independent of context;
5. The term must be precise;
6. The term should strive for brevity, since cumbersome term prevents its widespread use in speech. This requirement often conflicts with the requirement for accuracy, that is, for the completeness of a term;
7. The term should strive for unambiguity. The idea of the unambiguity of the term has recently been disputed by many linguists, in this regard, T.R. Kiyak introduces a clarification: "uniqueness should be achieved within the same terminology, since at the level of several sublanguages the polysemy of terms is a fairly common phenomenon" [15].
8. Terminology is not characterized by synonymy, it interferes mutual understanding;
9. The term is expressively neutral;
10. The term must be euphonious.

Terminology has a special place in the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language and is distinguished by its status. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in the vocabulary of a particular language. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory it is separated from the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation).

It is a reality recognized in linguistics that the vocabulary of a specific literary language includes the terminological lexicon representing special concepts to one degree or another. The Uzbek terminology system is no exception. Always special concepts, unlike general words the terms aimed at meaning and expression were formed and improved during the stages of formation and development of the Uzbek literary language.

The history of the terminological lexicon formed on the basis of the laws of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, the terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X), the terminology of the old Turkic language (XI-XIV), the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (XV-XX century), Shuras Terminology of the period of the Uzbek language and the terminology of the Uzbek language during the period of independence allows to understand the process that took place in the terminological lexical system on the basis of intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors during the period of about fourteen centuries. It is in the lexical treasury of the current sister Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language

It is characterized by the fact that the terminological lexicon occupies a significant place in the structure of the lexical units related to the ancient Turkic language, which are still in use at a certain level or have completely gone out of use today. Terminology of various fields recorded in the sources of the ancient Turkic language consisted mainly of pure Turkic roots and inventions, as well as borrowings from the Sugdian, Sanskrit, and Chinese languages under the influence of Buddhism and Monism [16]. For example, *bargu* "bait", *karagii* "guard", *tamga* "spy", *korug* "spy", *ruler*, *head*

of state", yolci "captain", cigay "poor", ayguci "state adviser", like original Turkish, cerig/cerik "troop, army", Sanskrit like sart "merchant, trader", khatun/qatun "queen", kent "village; city", like Sugdian, qagan "ruler", khan "ruler", tegin "prince, prince", yabgu "holder of the highest position after the khan", Chinese terms such as setjiin "Chinese general", tarkan "tarkhan", lit tug "district governor", sad "highest position in the Turkish khanate", sadapit vocabularies remain active in the development of the Uzbek language

At that time, A. Hojiyev seriously considered the wrongness of replacing the word term with the construction of a term, its causes and consequences [17]. Taking this into account, the acquisition of the term is defined as words and phrases used in science, technical fields or branches, names (nomenclature, nomen) conditionally assigned to the term, in particular geographical objects, place names (toponyms), and the use of Arabic istilah in relation to research in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources [18] justifies itself.

It can be observed that the scope of the terminological lexicon in the old Turkic language (XI-XIV), which did not lose its identity under objective processes such as the emergence of the Karakhanis, Ghaznavids and the Seljuks, one after the other, on the political scene. The history of Uzbek lexicography dates back to long times. So far among the dictionaries which have come down to the present day, the "Devonu Lugaotit Turk" compiled by the famous lexicographer Mahmud Koshgari in 1074-1075 is characterized by of great importance.

Terminology of the Old Turkic language was formed and developed within the existing linguistic rules. In its further development compared to the period of the ancient Turkic language, the innovations that emerged on the basis of lively colloquial language, various dialectal materials, word formation templates - models are of great importance. In contrast to the Old Turkic language, in the Old Turkic language, the rate of use of Sanskrit, Sugdian, and Chinese assimilations decreased, on the contrary, the frequency and extent of Arabic and Persian-Tajik assimilations increased. However, the original Turkic layer continued to form the core of the terminology of the old Turkic language [19]. Alim "debt, credit", herim "payment, repayment of debt", beglig "beklik", begiki "mirza, munshi, katib", yatgak "night watchman", yarisa "bat", yarguci "judge", qaliq "air", obuz "hard ground", tirtas "pool of water" in Turkish, rabat "caravan", malik "ruler", siyosat "politics", 'amil "conductor", tib "medicine, Arabic like medicine", nujum "astrology", handasa "geometry", lashkar "troop", mayfurush "alcohol drinker; Persian-Tajik terms such as "may seller", Mongolian terms such as "castle, fortress commandant", nukar "navkar, soldier" were relatively widely used in the terminological system of this period.

In the development of the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language, apart from the role of the external influence, the extralinguistic factor, was also important in its rise to a higher level, along with the internal laws of the language. Based on the lexical wealth of the artistic, historical, and scientific ages proposed by Alisher Navoi, the founder of the Uzbek literary language, and later by linguists such as Lutfiy, Atoiy, Sakkokiy, Yaqiniy, Babur, Muhammad Salih, Ogahiy, Munis, it is worth saying that the Uzbek language creating a term in a way that widely used its internal capabilities was considered a very productive method for this period. Alisher Navoi's insistence on the need to treat the mother tongue as the main mirror of the nation on the agenda of intellectuals, scientists, poets and writers found its positive reflection in the system of terms. Along with specific sciences, the process of formation of social and humanitarian science fields took place along with the creation of terms expressing special concepts related to them. In this, first of all, the lexical units existing in the old Uzbek literary language, spoken language, dialects and dialects expanded the type of terms, and a large number of terms were created with the help of affixes, which are widely used in word formation in the Uzbek language. The number of terms borrowed from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and Mongolian languages increased rapidly. Word-forming additions from foreign languages also played an important role in the creation of terms. In particular, with the original Uzbek terms such as top "cannon", kazan "heavy cannon", tufan "gun", related to military weapons and equipment, the Arabic rad means "burning oil", as a ball thrown towards the enemy", arrada "palogmon", manjaniq "catapult", Persian-Tajik zarbzan "type of cannon", farangi "European", zanburak "cannon" are used

by the language of a certain layer of society members. Certain changes have also occurred in socio-political terminology [20].

One of the characteristic features of the term is to clarify its explanation and definition, to bring out the additional meaning in the spiritual environment of the term, which is clearly felt in the development of the scientific language and in the structure of terminological systems related to other fields. The above-mentioned aspects still prevail in the enrichment of today's Uzbek terminology. Along with the importance of the own stratum, the significant position of the native language is preserved. The place of usage in the enrichment of language terminology can be seen only on the example of Internet terms. The conducted research shows that 54% of Uzbek internet terminology is borrowed, for example, 31% of internet terms borrowed from Russian and 23% of international internet terms borrowed from English [21].

So, Uzbek terminology has been formed and developed for several centuries passed the stages of achievement. At these stages, Uzbek terminology continued to develop, using not only its internal resources, but also the wealth of unrelated languages. Terminal formation when leaving, it is necessary to take into account the following aspects: effective use of ready lexical resources of one's national language; using the vocabulary of another language (assimilation); use ready-made standard term elements (Uzbek and international); refer to morphological (affixation, abbreviation), syntactic (composition) and semantic means of word formation

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