



## Description of Terms in Uzbek

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**Annotation:** In this article, with the help of examples, the place of terms in the language, the sources of enrichment, their thematic classification are presented, the etymological layer is classified, the characteristic features of vocabulary are listed, and their explanation is given. highlighted.

**Keywords:** national lexicon, word-terms, professional lexicon, hyperhyponymy, paronymy, holomeronymy, core of the semantic field, dominant, hypernym.

### Introduction

The Uzbek language is very rich in words. We can also include both formal and informal types of eloquence as an example in this. It is from the languages of another state, a nation that many of the words we use have also entered. That is why terminology is very important to us so that we can clearly know the words of pure Uzbek. In terminology, the use of words, where they come from, in what meanings they are used, is clearly indicated.

The history of the emergence and development of the Uzbek language is closely related to the history of its native speakers. The emergence of a nation like the Uzbek people was associated with the unification of a number of ethnic groups uniting Turkic and Iranian languages. This can be known from the large number of dialects in the Uzbek dialect, among which there is a big difference.

### Methods

Currently, Uzbek terminology is progressing with all-round shahdam steps. The basic concepts of Science, Science and technology, politics, economics and cultural life are provided by a system of proportional terminology. The years of independence saw the face of the world in the country of peat bilingual, multilingual and explanatory dictionaries. At the moment, intensive work is being carried out on the compilation of terminological dictionaries of various fields, educational, educational and methodological and scientific literature on terminology is out of print.

The role of media vastas in the further development of Uzbek terminology is becoming significant. It is the same fact that the current Uzbek literary language is the main source of enrichment, replenishment and improvement of a certain terminological system, undoubtedly its own vocabulary, as it is in other languages.

The development of Uzbek terminology at the expense of its resources and capabilities is happening in two ways:

a) the use of existing, ready-made words in the language in the expression of something new-objects and concepts:



b) the creation of new terms with the participation of the possibilities of word making in the Uzbek literary language. Morphological, semantic and syntactic methods of word making are used most efficiently in the realization of new terms. The shielding method also has a significant role in the creation of terms. A huge share of the terminology of the Uzbek language is made up of names based on the Russian-International Fund. Terms borrowed from other non-Turkic languages are characterized by the fact that the Uzbek people cover the social, political, economic, social, cultural, spiritual aspects of activities.

## Results

Academician Sh.Shoabdurakhmonov expressed the following thoughts about the extremely need to concentrate and scientifically study the lexicon of the Uzbek language into one system: “If in the near future it is not recorded by the fullness of the Uzbek national lexicon, taking into account all the responsibilities, it can be said that with the end of the older generation, the language is preserved in their”[1, 325].

The first to study the professional lexicon of the Uzbek language was the famous linguistic scientist S.Ibrakhimov conducted scientific research. He collected and linguistically analyzed the Occupational vocabulary–terms in the Fergana dialect, which have not yet been studied by anyone, whose footsteps are fading from our marriage, and compiled a dictionary of such words[2,54].

In recognition of the services of this scientist, A.Sobirov provides the following sentences: “in the composition and development of the professional lexicon, the services of professor S.Ibrokhimov are considered incomparable. The scientist collected about 2,500 lexical units from the lexicon of silkworms, tanners, Wormwood workers, degreases, richtagers, metalworkers, blacksmiths, locksmiths, needlewomen, sawmills, knifemakers, naqomasoz, mixgars, zanjirsoz, naqashlar, jewelers, mynogars, savotgars, gahchi. As a result, for many later works, his works serve as a valuable resource. In bringing up a whole generation of terminologists and lexicologists in the 60s and 90s, the role of the Professional School of lexicology, founded by S.Ibrokhimov, has become immeasurably great”[3,27–28].

It can be seen from this that the professional lexicon is also a sign of nationality dirb it is advisable to study it in connection with the labor activity, daily training of people. Since the professional activity of people is an integral part of human life, it is necessary to study, taking into account both customs, values and traditions.

## Discussion

Vocational lexicon ranks among the special units of the language, such as terms. Professional lexicons are special units that apply within the framework of a particular profession, which are related to it. In each language, words related to professional areas directly related to folk life, marriage are colorful and in terms of application are counted from active lexical layers in relation to terms. In terminology, the Terminating of words, and the opposite, the determination of terms, occurs. Both the pottery lexicon and the terminal are part of the special lexicon.

Some linguists express the opinion that professional lexical units denote objects and phenomena of the past associated with the profession. In particular, S.Usmanov gives the following characterization of professional vocabulary: “Professional vocabulary consists not



of the names of objects that are the main direction, type of production in real life, but of scattered and weak, backward tools of production, production processes of the past that have been forgotten or forgotten before the current industrial capabilities”[5, 16]. In our opinion, the profession is a weighted lexicon – these are not words that have already been included in the number of historical words or forgotten, these are production terms that are developing, updating, meeting the requirements of the time.

### Conclusion

In summary, the term and occupational lexicon, combined with integral characters into one commonality, form separate identities with differential characters. A certain field of Science, with a tendency to strive for monosemicity within the framework of a profession, is a subject in the field of science or production, serves to accurately represent the phenomenon.

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