

# Learning Of Linguistics Terms (In The Example Of Uzbek And Kazakh Languages)

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## **Annotation:**

In this scientific article, the issues of studying the linguistic terms of the related Kazakh and Uzbek languages, which have mutual historical roots, are comparatively studied. To date, although many researches have been created on terminology issues within the framework of general, specific and field terminologies specific to each language, Uzbek and Kazakh linguistic terms have not been studied as a separate object and subject of research in a comparative-typological aspect. A separate and comparative analysis of the issues of the terminology of both sister languages in a specific region (Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) serves to get acquainted with the history of the formation and study of the terminology of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages, as well as for the theoretical and scientific justification of the research.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, linguistic terminology, comparative terminology, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, sister language, Uzbek and Kazakh languages.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Today, the measures implemented by our state regarding the development of the state language and other national languages in New Uzbekistan, on the one hand, increase the social prestige of the Uzbek language, and on the other hand, ensure the free speech of national languages in our country. In order to promote this state policy aimed at the development of civil society and the friendship of peoples in our country, and to strengthen its position on the international scale, the comparative study of the terms of the sister Kazakh language with mutual historical roots and the linguistic terms of the Uzbek language, in our opinion, is primarily a mutual cultural exchange of both friendly and sister countries. and to further strengthen mutual relations in the field of science, and secondly, the hundreds (376 schools in total) of education in the Kazakh language, which have their place in secondary education in our country today, serve in a certain sense to form a single system

of teaching the native language and linguistic terms that is understandable to schoolchildren.

To date, although many researches have been created on terminology issues within the framework of general, specific and field terminologies specific to each language, Uzbek and Kazakh linguistic terms have not been studied as a separate object and subject of research in a comparative-typological aspect. A separate and comparative analysis of the issues of the terminology of both sister languages in a specific region (Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) serves to get acquainted with the history of the formation and study of the terminology of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages, as well as for the theoretical and scientific justification of the research.

## **MAIN PART**

From this point of view, studies on the study of selected linguistic terms can be conditionally divided into groups such as: 1. In the world, in particular, in Russian linguistics,

2. In Kazakh linguistics, 3. In Uzbek linguistics.

In world linguistics, it is noted that there are big problems in the issue of terminology in linguistics, that every national linguistic science, stream and school of linguistics has its own terminological system, these terms are not unified, and because of this, researches on linguistics face various difficulties in the interpretation and application of terms.

We can see that a lot of work has been done in Russia on the study of linguistic terms. In particular, various features of linguistic terms V.V. Belyy, A.V. Lemov, E.G. Petrosyants, I.A. Rebrushkina, E.I. Okoneshnikov, E.E. Matveeva, E.A. Kolesnikova, S. N. Vinogradov, N. V. Bugorskaya, V. V. Antimirova, P. M. Alieva, M. Yu. Gadaborsheva, Z. M. Pugoeva studied in the research. Also N.N. Durnovo, L.I. Zhirkov, O.S. Akhmanova, G.A. Nechaev, D.E. Rosenthal, M.A. Telenkova, L.A. Brusenskaya, G.F. Gavrilova, Several dictionaries of linguistic terms were also published by N.V. Malychevalar. Multilingual dictionaries devoted to the comparison of linguistic terms in Russian with linguistic terms in other languages have also been created.

Problems in the field of terminology in Kozok tishunology A. Baitursynuly, K. Zhubanov, Zh. Aymauly, H. Dosmukhameduly, K. Kemengeruly, S. Zhienbaev, N. Sauranbaev, S. Amanzholov, M. Balakaev, S. Talzhanov, A. Satybaldiev, A. It is visible in the researches of such scientists as Kaidarov, S. Isaev, Sh. Sarybaev, B. Kaliyev, O. Aitbayuly, Sh. Kurmanbayuly. In particular, the role of Akhmet Baitursinov (1872-1937), who received the title of "millat otsoti" ("teacher of the nation") among the Kozakh people, in the formation and development of the linguistic terminology of the Kozakh language is of particular importance. He is the founder of Kozok national scientific terminology. When the scientist compares the Kazakh language with

the Russian and Nogai languages, he says: "Our brothers who have studied Russian or Nogai from our age cannot write the system and logic of words in real Kazakh, or even if they do, they write it with difficulty. Because we were not used to writing Kazakh since we were young. Those who study Russian are used to the Russian word system. Those who study Nogai have become accustomed to the Nogai word system. If you take Kazakh words and list them according to the system of Russian or Nogai words, of course, it will not turn out to be real Kazakh. In order not to have such a defect, everyone should first teach their children in their own language, teach them to write and draw in their own language, express the system of their own language, show them the way, and then start teaching them in a different way after they get used to it. "If we want our language to be preserved intact, we should first teach in our own language, and then teach in a different way." In this book, he gave his valuable opinions about linguistic terms such as parts of speech, sentences, syllables, sounds, suffixes, nouns, nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and simple words. . Linguistic terms used by A. Baitursinov (phonology, lexicology, morphology, syntax, stylistics, comparative typology) showed a perfect example of term creation in Kozok linguistics and became the stylistic and theoretical basis of term creation. Linguistic terms created at that time are currently used as active terms in the Kozok language.

In recent years, linguistic terms have begun to be examined as a separate object of research in Kozok linguistics. For example, formation and development of the terminology of Kozok linguistics J.M. Moldazharov, semantic relations of linguistic terms E. Abdirasilov, terms related to syntax in textbooks G. E. Omarova, history of development and formation of philological terms A. Konyrova, general linguistic terminology for Turkish languages based on materials the issue of creating a terminological

fund was studied in the researches of S.K. Alizhanov. At the same time, R. Baimukhamedova, R. A. Kazina, G. Bekkozhanova, M. Kahraman, J.D. Baitelieva studied linguistic terms from a comparative perspective.

In the process of studying the terms of Kazakh linguistics, we can see that several dictionaries of linguistic terminology have been created. In particular, the first dictionary of linguistic terms in the Kazakh language, which includes about 3000 linguistic terms, was created by Í. Kenesbaev and T. Januzakov, and the first edition was published in 1956, and the second in 1966. The dictionary shows the etymology of linguistic terms and compares them with terms from Indo-European languages, especially Russian linguistics. The study of linguistic terms was also conducted by Academician A. Qaydar (Əbdüəli Tug'anbayuly Qaydar) and in 1961 the Uyghur-Russian linguistic dictionary ("Uyg'yrsha-oryssha lingvistikalyq sözdik") was created. In the following years, the field of linguistic terminology in Kazakh linguistics was enriched with monolingual and multilingual dictionaries related to linguistics, general linguistics, laws of language development, world languages, new fields of linguistics.

From the second half of the 20th century, we can see the creation of scientific works devoted to the issues of terminology in Kazakh terminology. As a result of the observations made during the research, it became known that terminological studies used in various sciences, medicine, technology, fisheries, animal husbandry and other fields occupy the main place in Kazakh terminology.

Also, the creation of termin.som electronic site dedicated to terminology in Kazakhstan can be considered as an achievement of today's Kazakh terminology.

A number of scientific researches on the study of linguistic terms have been conducted in Uzbekistan to date. Thoughts about the scientific justification of linguistic

terms were put forward by Abdurauf Fitrat (1886-1938) and Mashriq Yunusov (Elbek) (1898-1939) who were intellectuals of their time. Fitrat puts forward his opinion that "we need to help each other in order to find out all the rules of our language and put its terms on the field" and writes the works "Sarf" and "Nahv". In "Sarf" he discussed the morphology and phonetics of the Uzbek language, while in "Nahv" he analyzed the terms and their explanations related to sentences, parts of sentences, compound sentences, types of sentences and introductory words. In particular, he explains the origin and essence of the term participle, which is one of the main parts of the sentence, in a unique way: "... 1. The birds are singing in the garden in the morning. 2. Let's say that Cholpon recently wrote a good poem, we will complete the thought that we want to convey. The speech is finished, the word is cut off. When the sentence was finished, the word was cut off with the words of this sairai. That's why we call the words written at the end of the above two sentences "participles of the sentence" or simply "participles". Also, in this work, punctuation marks, period (.), colon (:), semicolon (;), question mark (?), exclamation mark (!), colon (:), quotation marks ("") , arcs (()), quadrilateral arcs ([]), giant arcs ({}), line (—), points (...) are also explained.

The study of linguistic terms is also prominent in Elbeck's research. In the process of explaining the theoretical and practical features of the terms related to phonetics and morphemics, he put forward certain scientific-theoretical ideas about these areas of linguistics. He applies the term phonetic to speech sounds and letter terms related to phonetics: "When written out of a person's mouth, something that has its own aft (shape) and vowel is called a sound (letter)." Also, vowels are defined as phonetic prolongation or prolongation and terms related to the classification of vowels: thick vowels (o), thin vowels (a), vowels: thick vowels (o'), thin vowels (u) , substrings: thick substrings (e), thin substrings (i). In relation to consonants, he

used the term "close" and "long" consonants. At the same time, he also explained the terms of words and suffixes.

In the following years, the opinions on the issue of linguistic terms are prominent in the researches of L.V. Reshetova, A.Hojiev, I.M.Yakubov, A.N.Rajabov, S.T.Mustafaeva, D.I.Khodjaeva, I.R.Ermatov. Grammatical terms of direct Uzbek language L.V. Reshetova. In this study, the main focus is on the analysis of the grammatical terminology of the Uzbek language, while the issues of term selection criteria and the state of Uzbek linguistics terminology were studied by A. Hojiev. I.R.Ermatov, in the process of researching linguistic terms, selected the linguistic terms from the first textbooks, Soviets, and the mother tongue textbooks of the period of independence, and studied the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms based on the textbooks of general secondary schools. In his opinion, by the 20s of the 20th century, Uzbek linguistics terms began to be formed, albeit with some defects. The fact that such terms are mainly related to grammar is due to the fact that the first textbooks were created within the framework of grammar. At the same time, due to the fact that the terms of Uzbek linguistics have not been fully formed, due to the underdevelopment of national linguistics, the same linguistic concept is called by different terms in the textbooks.

In the years of independence, the terms of linguistics began to be studied from a comparative point of view. In 1991, the analysis of the equivalence of linguistic terms in the Russian and Uzbek languages was carried out by I.M. Yakubov. The study is the first attempt to study the interdependence of linguistic terms in Russian and Uzbek languages, their influence on each other. The impact of Russian linguistic terms on the formation and development of Uzbek linguistics terminology was analyzed for the first time in the dissertation. Two years later, a comparative study of linguistic terms was carried out in A. N. Rajabov's research. In this

dissertation, the study of linguistic terms in Uzbek and Russian languages was studied and analyzed. done During A.N.Rajabov's research, choosing terms such as nouns, numbers, pronouns, verbs, agreements, clauses, complements, participles, which are in accordance with the Law on the State Language and applicable in the literary language, and nationalizing terms, that is, using terms available in written sources: writing (graphics), spelling (orthography), linguistics (dialectology), suffix (affix), hyphen (hyphen), vocabulary (lexicography), classification (classification), criterion (criterion), formative (homonym), synonym (synonym), style (style) and the use of terms from other languages called international terms (grammar, morphology, syntax, lexicon, phraseology, etymology, modal words) is necessary.

Also, D.I. Khodzhaeva conducted a lexicographical analysis of linguistic terms in a comparative-comparative aspect based on the materials of the explanatory dictionaries of English, Russian and Uzbek languages. Linguistic terms analyzed in the study are described in terms of terminological requirements: accuracy, logical consistency, systematicity, compliance with literary language standards, popularity, and interlingual lexical-semantic features of linguistic terms, codification rate in explanatory dictionaries is determined.

The study of linguistic terms as an independent functional layer on the example of Chinese linguistic terminology, the stages and ways of their formation, the scientific justification of lexical-semantic and structural features was carried out in the research of S.T. Mustafaeva. In it, the researcher developed recommendations such as regulating the terms of Chinese linguistics, avoiding the translation of the terms into Uzbek, avoiding literal translation of the terms, avoiding indirect translation when translating the terms, giving equivalent terms in the Uzbek language using this alternative.

The comparative study of linguistic terms can be seen in the scientific articles of M.Djusupov, Sh.Abdullaeva. In particular, M.Djusupov on comparative linguistics in Russian, Kazakh and Uzbek languages (in Russian: *sravnitelnoe yazykoznanie: sravnitelno-istoricheskoe yazykoznanie, typologia, sravnitelno-synchronicheskoe yazykoznanie, sopostavitelnoe yazykoznanie (ili ... linguistics), sopostavitelnaya typologiya (ili sravnitel'naya typologiya)*); in Kazakh *salystyrmaly language: history-salystyrmaly language, typology, synchronistic-salystyrmaly language, salg'astyrmaly language, salg'astyrmaly typology (salystyrmaly typology)*); comparative linguistics in Uzbek: *historical-comparative linguistics, typology, synchronic-comparative linguistics, hybrid linguistics, hybrid studied the terms of typology (comparative typology) and the term "lexicology" in terminological dictionaries of Russian, Kazakh, and Uzbek languages and analyzed the special aspects of this term cross-linguistically.*

In her article, Sh.Abdullaeva identified similar and different aspects of scientific approaches to the study of terms and terminology as linguistic objects.

Along with studies of linguistic terms, various dictionaries of linguistic terms have been published by A.Hojiev, L.V.Reshetova, N.Mahkamov, I.Ermatov, D.Khudoyberganova. At the same time, monographic studies on Uzbek linguistic terms were created in different years.

In the pre-independence period, in the 30s-90s of the 20th century, research on the issues of interdisciplinary terminology in Uzbek linguistics T.Urunov, Kh.Djamalkhanov, S.A.Azizov, A.Qasimov, K.Khurrarov, K.Sapaev, A.Madvaliev, I.Yuldashev, conducted by N.Usmonov, Z.Mirahmedova, N.Mamatov, M.Saidova, G.Gulomova. These studies were a product of their time, and these works were guided by the principles of exact or translation of terms from Russian or Western linguistics.

In the years of independence, the development of the terminology of the Uzbek language was enriched with research on the issues of interdisciplinary terminology. For example, the theoretical and methodological characteristics of the terms related to legal, tax and customs, ecology, ICT, technology, transport and road construction and other fields have been studied.

## 2. CONCLUSION

It seems that the actions and researches of Uzbek and Kazakh linguists during the 20th century were aimed at creating and developing the foundations of national terminology. Terminological schools of both countries have achieved a number of successes in this process. In particular, we can see that dozens of electronic databases ([www.termin.com.kz](http://www.termin.com.kz) ...) are developed directly devoted to issues of terminology.

As can be seen from the general overview of Uzbek and Kazakh linguistic terms, it is understood that the main goal is to create a national terminology. At the same time, it should be noted that in the 20th century, the Russian language had its own influence on the linguistic terminology of both languages.

In our opinion, the establishment of mutual scientific relations between both schools of linguistic terminology will undoubtedly serve the development of both disciplines and national linguistics in general. At the same time, this situation will serve as an impetus for the formation of common Turkish terminology in the future.

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