



Sectoral terms and their application

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ABSTRACT

When talking about the use of the native language in the enrichment of terminology, it is necessary to pay attention to the following three points: 1. In a particular language, as well as in Uzbek, a number of lexemes have been used since ancient times to express the concepts of a field.

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Such words are part of the richness of the Uzbek literary language later, with the emergence of a concrete terminological system of economics had begun to be involved in expressing specific concepts. For example, fee, deal, share, pledge, broker, money, sum, insurance, trade, deposit, savings, offer, entrepreneur, interest, balance, degree, chamber, staff, leader, collection Hundreds of lexemes, such as im, law, account, evaluation, economy, can be used in the economic terminological system both individually and as components of word combinations as terms in this field.

3. Another source in the enrichment of terminology is economics are artificial lexical units formed with the participation of various affixes to express concepts: savings, tenant, unemployment, association, thrift, economy, entrepreneur, customs, debtor, wealth, and so on. Some of these terms originated in the Uzbek language as a shield of the relevant Russian-international alternatives.

The idea that there is no language in the world that has not learned a foreign language is also true of its terminology. "In all languages, to

express a new concept, either a ready-made term from another language is adopted, or a word or term that already exists in that language is used, or a new term is created," writes S. Akobirov.

Admittedly, the Uzbek language has a large number of foreign scientific and technical terms. Traditionally, we study them in the following areas:

1. Arabic: practice, work, basis, commentary, science, perception, application, correction, terminology, reform, article, example, matter, denominator, negative, positive, subject, content, logic, spiritual, enlightenment, introduction, observation, experiment, review, analysis, style, science, philosophy and hokazorfoepiya

2. Persian-Tajik: composer, carpenter, conqueror, navosoz, navokhon, student, peshkadam, prize, musician, teacher, rider, soloist, amateur, nurse.

3. Russian-international: paragraph, agronomy, agrotechnics, archeology, newspaper, codex, linguistics, mathematics, obituary, plenum, realism, romance, session, congress, physics, phonetics, phonology, etc. Some of them are:

4.Latin: abbreviation, abstract noun, agglutination, adverbialization, adjectivalization, actualization, accentology, alliteration, areal, articulation, assimilation, affix, affixoid, affricate.

Greek: allegory, allomorph, allophone, alphabet, amorphous languages, analytic languages, analogy, anomaly, antithesis, antonym, anthroponym, apocopy, archaism, aphorism

According to the scientific literature, special words that are used only in the field of science, production and are mainly understood by people in that field are considered as terms.

"So far, the term has been interpreted differently in linguistics," he said. Authors of the work "Lexicology of the Uzbek language". - Some linguists refer to the term not only words and phrases related to science and technology, but also the names of all household appliances, not only the weapons of the present stage of production, but all the names of primitive weapons of the past, as well as the craft. they also include related words.

If the question were put in this way, the name of each specific object would have to be called a term. It is not a matter of expressing a definite meaning of a term, but in this respect professional vocabulary is almost indistinguishable from scientific and technical terms. is coming."

So, when we use the word "term" in the sense of the term "term", we do not refer to it as the name of objects, events in general, but as units that represent a specific scientific concept and belong to a particular field of science. we need to understand.

In this sense, professional terms are different from terms. We'll talk about that below.

A lot of work has been done in Uzbek linguistics on the study of terms. He has written many scientific books, pamphlets, dictionaries, scientific and popular articles, defended dissertations. The publication of more than 200 dictionaries in this area is a great achievement of our science. Granting the Uzbek language, the status of the state language, the adoption of the Law "On the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script", the large-scale work carried out by the Committee on

Terminology under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. led to a higher level of terminology.

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