

To Provide Information about the Formation Patterns, Terminological Research, and the Processes that Occurred in the Uzbek Terminology

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Annotation: This article devoted to the stages of formation and development of Uzbek terminology are an ancient Turkic language, old Turkic language, old Uzbek literary language, current Uzbek literary language and social conditions and factors that motivated the formation and development of Uzbek language terminology. As mentioned above, the German language also has psychological characteristics associated with a unique personality. That is, the German language reflects the unique mentality, traditions, worldviews, and dreams of the German people. According to scientists' calculations, the German people are the most polite, sweet-talking, optimistic people in the world.

Key words: sweet-talking, optimistic, terminology, an ancient, fundamental sciences, modern information and communication technologies, industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence.

Introduction

"First of all, expanding the range of use of our native language, in-depth study of its historical roots and comprehensive development on a scientific basis are becoming very urgent issues today. When talking about this, first of all, the Uzbek language should acquire its true meaning in the fundamental sciences, modern information and communication technologies, industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence, diplomacy, military work and other very important sectors, for this purpose, it should be noted that creating modern textbooks, etymological and comparative dictionaries, developing the necessary terms and expressions, concepts and categories is an important task." The purpose of teaching the science is to clarify the subject, object and tasks of the field of terminology, to determine the content of the main issues studied within the science. The stages of formation and development of Uzbek terminology are an ancient Turkic language, old Turkic language, old Uzbek literary language, current Uzbek literary language and social conditions and factors that motivated the formation and development of Uzbek language terminology. The importance of other languages along with the Uzbek language in the development of the system of terms. That to provide information about the formation patterns, terminological research, and the processes that occurred in the Uzbek terminology. [1]

According to scientists' calculations, there are more than three thousand languages in the world. Languages are regionally divided into world languages and regional languages. Regional languages are languages spoken only by people in a certain region. World languages are the languages spoken by many peoples of the world. The department of lexicology is a large branch of linguistics that studies the meanings of words. The

lexical units of each language determine the mentality of a specific language and, at the same time, the customs and traditions. In the history of world linguistics, it can be observed that various and different approaches to the language phenomenon have appeared. At the current stage of the development of linguistics, the study of linguistic units from an anthropocentric point of view is considered one of the most priority directions. The reason for this is that the speaker and the listener, who are the subjects of speech activity, have been left out of the researchers' attention. Speech activity without a speaker and a listener was discussed. However, it is impossible to learn any language correctly and completely without separating it from the "language owner". In world linguistics, the study of the language system in relation to the individual is mainly manifested in the studies of linguo-pragmatics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, and linguo-cultural studies. [1,3]

METHODS One of the most common languages in the world is, of course, German. This language is spoken in all countries of the world. As mentioned above, the German language also has psychological characteristics associated with a unique personality. That is, the German language reflects the unique mentality, traditions, worldviews, and dreams of the German people. According to scientists' calculations, the German people are the most polite, sweet-talking, optimistic people in the world. In German, there are many words expressing happiness, satisfaction, politeness. Therefore, in the formation of human psyche, first of all, living conditions have a strong influence. Let's take the Dutch people as an example. Their living conditions require constant work and cultivation of the land, therefore, the qualities of diligence and hard work are in the first place in their Milly character. The Dutch pay special attention to raising their children in this spirit and show their children the curved lines on their palms and tell them "M" means man and "W" means work from a young age. You see, our Uzbek people also highly praise the quality of hard work. Because since ancient times, our ancestors have been engaged in farming, cattle breeding, and farming, and this hard work is a part of our character that is preserved in our blood. It should be noted that the hard work of each nation is different. For example, Uzbeks and Kazakhs are both hardworking people. But their hard work is manifested in different fields of activity. , it is manifested in the process of gardening, and in Kazakhs it is seen in work related to cattle breeding. For several centuries, Uzbeks have been engaged in agriculture, therefore, they have developed the characteristics of careful, economical attitude towards the land, which is the main factor of production, and love for it. Therefore, in Uzbek speech, we often come across expressions praising the earth, such as mother-earth, mother-soil, mother-land. This is just one example of the Uzbek national character reflected in the language. If we study the emotional state and mentality specific to the nation through a deeper analysis of its reflection in the language, we will come across more examples. Every nation on earth shows its own mental states. However, this does not mean that the national character should be abolished. There are no purely emotional situations that are not found in other peoples and nations, that are unique to one nation. It is also wrong to look at the national character as the sum of the characters of ordinary people. It appears as a mass phenomenon, when the common features of individual characters are socially processed and become a new, special quality is not similar, or the character of the nation is not completely reflected in any representative of the nation. National character is not changeable or stable. [2,4]

Learning different senses of words takes place over time through encountering different senses of words in different contexts states that words are used in different meanings in different contexts and that students encounter these contexts piece by piece. For this reason, learning words takes place over time through encountering different meanings in different contexts piece by piece.

Comparative analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities. Comparative analysis can be carried out at three linguistic levels: phonology, grammar (morphology and syntax) and lexis. Comparative analysis is applied to reveal the features of sameness and difference in the lexical meaning and the semantic structure of correlated words in different languages.

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It is interesting to note that there are many equivalents of such characteristics as honesty and integrity, characteristic of the Uzbek people. Such concepts are expressed by the following words: honesty, conscience, faith, impartiality, altruism, bravery, generosity, honesty, etc. There are almost no translations of these words in other languages. We can find words that are close in meaning to the above words, but we cannot find words that fully match the translation. For example, German words such as justice, honesty, fairness are examples of these. In general, all the characteristics of the Uzbek people are reflected in our mother tongue. It is known from history that the Uzbek people have made a great contribution to world civilization since ancient times. The mentality of the Uzbek people is embodied in the qualities of wisdom, promptness, resourcefulness. These qualities are expressed in our language. In this, our proverbs are especially noteworthy: Learning is like digging a well. The one who lost his land cries for seven years, the one who lost Eli cries until he dies. If your motherland is safe, your color will not be straw. [1,5]

RESULTS According to O. Vinokum, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term appears on its own, spontaneously, but it is created due to its necessity, the need for it in society. According to A.Gerd's opinion, "tennin" is a natural and artificial language unit with a special terminological meaning that clearly and completely reflects the main features of the existing concept at a certain stage of the development of science, that is, a combination of words or phrases. O. Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important way to distinguish a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. V. G. Gak, along with giving a definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He objects to treating the term as a separate type of lexical unit in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units. [2,4]

Terminology is considered as a collection of special concepts, a set of special concepts, which represent a categorical apparatus specific to different schools, scientific directions, and specific ideas, combined into a system of terms. In modern linguistics, there are various ideas and points of view regarding the emergence of new terminology, obstacles in the implementation of the term, principles and methods of formation. Substantial, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term interpretation are recognized. According to the representatives of the substantive point of view, the term is a special word or combination of words, which differs from other nominative units by its unequivocal⁷, accuracy, systematic, context-free, and emotional neutrality. According to the functional point of view, terms are not special words, but words with a special function; Any word can play the role of the term. The derivational point of view is closely related to the processes of formation of terms. According to the supporters of this idea, the term is recognized not only as a variant of a simple word, but also as a specially made unit with new, unique specific characters. The reasons for the appearance of the new terminology are evaluated by the need to express the new reality. Certain requirements are imposed on the term, this aspect distinguishes it from ordinary words in the common language and dialects. Nomenclature is a new category of terminology. The nomenclature of any field includes all species names related to this field. When the volume of the connection reaches an excessive level, it requires a special structure. For example trying to give a separate name to each of the more than 200,000 plant species today is useless, it is not even possible. It is necessary to distinguish between the nomenclature of natural sciences, which reflects the stages of human knowledge and understanding of nature, and the technical nomenclature that is discovered and created by humans (production nomenclature), as well as the commercial nomenclature, which is created specifically for the purpose of providing and selling consumer goods. Although all three nomenclatures are created by interested parties, they exist on the basis of different foundations, different goals and different principles. The difference between German of scientific knowledge and the scientific and technical German created by man is that while scientific German exist in nature, the latter do not exist in nature) Names for objects created by the discoverer are not taken from the

vernacular (except for units such as airplanes, drones, and satellites). These categories, that is, the words representing the nomenclature, are artificially created based on lexemes in our own or foreign languages.

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 significant growth of the 0th layer, the significant position of the native language is preserved. The importance of "customization" in the enrichment of linguistic terminology can be seen only in the example of Internet terms. [4]

Lexical units (entries, items) are assigned sets of properties; these identify the lexical units as signs, and determine the organization of the lexicon. In practical contexts, the choice of lexical unit and the definition of priorities among its properties may be important for procedural reasons, i.e. in determining ways in which a lexicon may be most easily accessed: through orthography, pronunciation, meaning, syntactic properties, or via its morphological properties (stem, inflection). The application-driven decision on the kind of lexical unit which is most suitable for a given purpose is a non-trivial one. However, for many practical purposes fairly straightforward guidelines can be given:

- The form of a lexical item, in particular its orthography, is often used as the main identifying property for accessing the lexicon.
- However, access on phonetic grounds, via the phonological form, is evidently the optimal procedure for speech recognition, and access on conceptual semantic or syntactic grounds is evidently the optimal procedure for speech synthesis.
- The use of orthography as an intermediate stage in speech recognition is a useful and widespread heuristic which generally does not introduce significant numbers of artefacts into the mapping from speech signals to lexical items, but is not recommended for complex systems with large vocabularies, except as a means of visualization in user interfaces.

DISCUSSION Research has shown that 54% of Uzbek internet terminology is borrowed, for example, 31% of internet terms borrowed from Russian, 23% of international internet terms borrowed from German (Saidgadirova, 2018). So, Uzbek terminology has gone through the stages of formation and development of several centuries. At these stages, Uzbek terminology continued to develop, using not only its own internal resources, but also the wealth of unrelated languages. When it comes to the ways of formation and creation of the term, the following aspects should be taken into account:

effective use of the ready lexical resources of one's national language; using the vocabulary of another language (assimilation);

collection of ready-made standard term elements (Uzbek and international); refer to morphological (affixation, abbreviation), syntactic (composition) and semantic means of word formation.

Most numerals also belong here. A much bigger part of this native vocabulary layer is formed by words of the Common Germanic stock, i.e. of words having parallels in German, Norwegian, Dutch, Icelandic, etc., but none in Russian or French. It contains a greater number of semantic groups. The following list may serve as an illustration of their general character. General scientific terms are found in different areas of academic activity and seem familiar to almost all language speakers, but seem to be more difficult for students who do not know German to master. This is because general scientific terms have an abstract meaning and are formally similar to the mother tongue. In addition, a German teacher may experience lexical interference that arises in the student's mind. Sometimes a student has to translate the meaning of a term mastered by another non-technical field into a meaning used in a scientific or technical text, which in turn prevents them

from adequately understanding the semantics of the text. Mastering professionalism (special term) should become an integral part of the lexical competence of the future specialist. [5]

CONCLUSION

Because the educational methodical complex is an essential resource for the elementary grade student, it is important that the subjects and the lexical units are perfectly created. If the learning complex is unable to draw the attention of the pupil, or if the information is too difficult, then his/her interest in the language is reduced. Since elementary pupils are younger, it is difficult to choose an alternative lexical unit. Therefore, this process takes a long time. However, step-by-step analyzes can be the basic for a perfect learning methodology.

Due to the presence of such linguistic phenomena in popular science texts, it is necessary to form appropriate lexical skills and competencies in students. Students should be able to not only recognize professionally oriented vocabulary in texts, but also understand their interpretation and use it sufficiently for future oral and written communication. The abundance of unfamiliar words in texts negatively affects students' understanding of them and leads to barriers to mastering the learning material. [3,5] The ability to successfully overcome lexical difficulties is one of the most important tasks in learning a foreign language. The teacher should keep in mind that the optimal percentage of unfamiliar words in the language material being taught should not exceed 5%. However, this figure is often significantly higher in scientific texts, so it is important to help students overcome lexical difficulties.

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