

MODERN UZBEK TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: This article broadly discusses the issue of modern Uzbek terminology in the contemporary period. It is well known that terminology is constantly updated over time. One of the main reasons for this is the influx of products, technologies, and technical devices imported from foreign countries. The article examines these issues in a comprehensive and detailed way.

Keywords: terms, linguistics, development, computer, phonetics, morphology, syntax, internet, server, printer, monitor, credit, bank, investment, inflation

Introduction. In the current era of rapid globalization and technological progress, the issue of terminology has become one of the most relevant areas of modern linguistics. The rapid development of science, technology, and socio-economic spheres directly influences the enrichment of the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. In particular, new products, high technologies, and modern equipment entering our country from abroad serve as the main stimulus for the emergence of new terms in the language.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the current state of modern Uzbek terminology, to consider in detail the integration of international terms into the national language system, and to examine the problems of their adaptation. In addition, special attention is paid to the influence of new concepts in technical and economic fields on the phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the Uzbek language.

Terminology is:

1. A branch of vocabulary; the collection of terms related to the system of concepts in a particular field of science, technology, production, art, or social activity.
2. A branch of linguistics that studies terms.

In a narrow sense, terminology refers to the special vocabulary related to a particular field, such as the terminology of physics, socio-political terminology, or mechanical engineering terminology. Terminology arises and develops on the basis of the general vocabulary of the national language. In turn, it also contributes to the enrichment of the common language. As an integral part of the general lexical system, terminological vocabulary develops together with the language and undergoes all processes associated with the development of society and language. Only when a particular field or science reaches a high level of development does a special terminology emerge in that language.

The ways of developing and enriching terminology are diverse: borrowing words from other languages, creating new words, lexicalization of certain grammatical categories, and the semantic unification of word combinations. Today, the enrichment of Uzbek terminology mainly occurs through borrowing from other languages and through internal word formation. One of the main factors determining the stability of a terminological system in any field is its standardization and regularity. Terminology has its own specific features. For example, in literary language, synonymy, homonymy, and polysemy are regarded as signs of lexical richness, whereas in terminology these phenomena are considered negative. For instance, in Uzbek, the terms *yarimo 'tkazgich*, *chalao 'tkazgich*, and *nimo 'tkazgich* are all used to express the same concept of "semiconductor." This, in turn, complicates teaching, learning, and information exchange.

Therefore, in languages where terminology is relatively standardized, terms are constantly regulated. Such regulation is carried out on the basis of certain terminological norms. Publishing specialized dictionaries for various scientific fields also plays an important role in the development of terminology.

Modern Uzbek terminology is a system of special scientific terms used in various fields such as science, technology, politics, economics, medicine, and information technologies. Terminology is considered a branch of linguistics that studies terms. Today, due to the development of science and technology, new terms are rapidly increasing in the Uzbek language. These terms are mainly used:

- a) to express new scientific concepts;
- b) to name innovations in technology and engineering;
- c) to facilitate international scientific communication.

Modern terms appear in three main ways:

1. Through the internal resources of the Uzbek language;
2. Through borrowing from other languages;
3. Through translation (calquing).

Terms Created Through the Internal Resources of the Uzbek Language

Computing technology refers to a set of hardware and software tools designed for the automatic processing, storage, and transmission of information. This concept denotes not only modern computers, but also the field of science and technology encompassing all types of computing devices.

Database is a collection of information that is electronically organized, stored, and made available for quick searching and analysis. Simply put, it can be imagined as a very large and intelligent “electronic archive.”

Artificial satellite is a space device created by humans that moves along a certain orbit around a celestial body, such as the Earth, the Moon, or another planet.

Borrowed Terms from Other Languages

Linguistic Terms

Phonetics (from the Greek *phonetikos* — sounding, vocal) is the branch of linguistics that studies the sound system of language, the formation, change, and pronunciation features of speech sounds.

Lexicology (from the Greek *lexikos* — related to words, and *logos* — doctrine) is the branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a language. It examines the meanings of words, their origin, sphere of use, and interrelations.

Morphology (from the Greek *morphe* — form, and *logos* — doctrine) is the branch of linguistics that studies the classification of words, as well as the laws of their formation and inflection.

Syntax (from the Greek *syntaxis* — arrangement, combination) is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of word combinations and sentences, as well as the methods and types of their interconnection.

In Information Technology

Computer is a programmable electronic device designed to receive, store, process, and transmit information. Based on instructions given by humans in the form of programs, it performs complex calculations and logical operations at very high speed.

Internet is a global information system that connects millions of computer networks around the world. It is also called a “network of networks,” because it unites devices in any part of the planet into a single communication environment.

Server is a powerful computer or software system that serves other computers (clients) on a network by storing and processing data. The word *server* comes from the English verb *to serve*, meaning “to provide service,” and it performs the function of responding to requests and providing resources.

Monitor is the main output device that visually displays textual, graphical, and video information from a computer or other device to the user.

In Economics

Credit is the temporary provision of a certain amount of money by a bank or another credit institution to a borrower on the basis of repayment, maturity, and interest payment.

Bank is a special financial-credit institution engaged in collecting, storing, lending money, and carrying out financial transactions.

Investment is the process of allocating material and immaterial assets (money, property, rights) to objects of economic activity with the aim of obtaining income or profit in the future. In simple terms, it is directing available funds today into a project or asset in order to increase them tomorrow.

Inflation (from the Latin *inflatio* — swelling) is the process of the depreciation of money caused by a general rise in the prices of goods and services in a country. During inflation, the same amount of money can buy fewer goods over time, which means that purchasing power decreases.

Conclusion

Modern Uzbek terminology is not only a separate branch of linguistics, but also a strategic sphere that determines national identity and the socio-political and scientific prestige of the state language. During the years of independence, especially in the last decade, the reforms carried out have raised Uzbek terminology to a new stage of development. In this process, on the one hand, there has been a return to ancient Turkic roots and the revitalization of word-formation models through the internal resources of the language; on the other hand, global integration and digital transformation have accelerated the entry of international terms.

In conclusion, modern Uzbek terminology is a golden bridge between the traditions of the past and the technologies of the future. The recognition of our language as a scientific language at the international level depends precisely on how well terminology is standardized and how adequately it responds to the demands of the time. Therefore, maintaining a balance between language norms and international standards in the selection and introduction of terms remains one of the most urgent tasks facing the scholarly community.

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