ETYMOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL TERMS AND THEIR DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the origin, etymological description of historical terms in the existing dictionaries and the historical development of the lexeme-terms are discussed.
Key words: etymology, lexemes-terms related to history, own layer, acquired layer, genetic-etymological words, explanatory dictionaries.

TARIXIY TERMINLARNING ETIMOLOGIK TAVSIFI VA ULARNING LUG'ATLARDA BERILISHI

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Annotatsiya:
Maqolada mavjud lug'atlardagi tarixga oid terminlarning kelib chiqishi, etimologik tavsifi o'z va o'zlashgan leksema-terminlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: etimologiya, tarixga oid leksema-terminlar, o'z qatlam, o'zlashma qatlam, genetik-etimologik so'zlar, izohli lug'atlar.

INTRODUCTION

The origin, development, scope of the words and the period of being in use for a certain time are historically variable. As social life and social relations change, the lexicon of the network also changes, some of them go out of use, some of them become historical words, and some of them can meet a phonetic phenomenon and continue to be used with changes in meaning. .

Three types of terms are distinguished in Uzbek language terminology:

1) Historical-traditional terms. Lexemes of this type have been used as terms for a very long time and form the core of Uzbek terminology. For example, many terms such as obstacle, star, tax, income, money, trade, question, vein (tib, artery), proteins (tib), fever (tib) are among them.

2) Relatively new term-acquisitions due to the enrichment of the terminological system: scanner, site, karate, tomography, pragmatics, linguoculturology, bacteria, videophone, catapult, radiolacator, tatami, discourse, etc.;

3) The terms formed on the basis of Uzbek word-formation patterns can be divided into two groups: a) terms that appeared on the basis of native language materials: connective, filler, participle, equality, payment, management, secondary market, value added tax, etc.; b) terms that arose with the participation of appropriations: rocket launcher, automobile industry,

rocket industry, echelonization, stormtrooper, encryption, photo document, computerization, mining, dislocation, etc.

In the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms, the term etymology is explained as follows, Etymology. (Greek etymology<etymon - truth, true meaning of the word + logos - word, doctrine). 1. A branch of linguistics that studies the origin and history of words and morphemes.

2. Origin and history of words or morphemes.

The main task of etymology, which is a branch of linguistics, is to restore the original sources and the process of formation of the vocabulary of the language and its ancient state. Every language in the world has a certain number of words, and people have been interested in the relationship between the form and meaning of these words. As a result of the historical change of words, their original form and meaning also change. Difficulties arise during the division of such words into bases and additions. The purpose of etymological analysis is to determine when, in which language, in what form and meaning a certain word appeared, based on which language material. The main method of etymological analysis is the comparative-historical method. It relies on phonetic and morphological rules. The results of such research are important in determining the etymological meanings of various processes and words in the nptijatil system and structure, and in creating etymological dictionaries.

When we looked at the terms in the existing explanatory dictionaries, we witnessed that many lexeme-terms belong to the acquired layer. Based on the above-mentioned points, we classified the historical lexeme-terms given in the 2-volume (1981) and 5-volume (2008) OTIL according to their etymological characteristics as follows:

_ pure Uzbek;

- Arabic;

- Persian;

- borrowed from Latin;

- acquired from the Russian language or through the Russian language (international);

- learned from the French language;

- borrowed from the German language.

- borrowed from the Greek language;

- borrowed from the Sanskrit language

- borrowed from the Mongolian language.

We will now consider the analysis of historical terms in the 5-volume OTIL according to the above classification:

Pure Uzbek terms:

Giving words from the Arabic language (mainly Arabic) as terms: abo, amin, amir, amirzada, amirlik, amlok, amlokdar, arbob, baynalminal, barot, wazir, jadid, juz'ya, zakat, iqto, manjaniq, center, mubashir, mulozim, munshi, murafa, mutawalli, official, deputy, chairman, saddi, sadr, salib, salam, tanob, etc.

Terminology of words taken from the Persian language (basically Persian): Babi, batman, gumashta, gurzi, darban, gateban, darparda, darra, daha, dahyak, devan, devonkhana, orphanage, jahongir, jahondar, jigador, zindon, zindonbon, kanakhana, kanizak, bread eater,

obkhana, paygir, paysa, parvana, soldier, soldier's house, sardar, sarkor, saroy, sarona, sipoh, tila, khanadan, khanakah, hoja, chorakor, charbozor, shabgard, shashpar, Shariston, Qalandarkhana, etc.

The use of French words as terms: cadet, commissar, millionaire, pioneer, revanchism, salute, socialism.

Terminology of words taken from the German language: polismeister, knight.

Giving words from Latin as terms: humanism, emperor, collegium, cominter, senate.

The use of Greek words as terms: barbarian, patriarch, patriarchate, polis, rhombus.

Giving Sanskrit words as terms: bakshi, sart.

Terminology of words from the Mongolian language: bahodir, daruga, darkhan, inoq, ulus.

Giving words from the Russian language as terms: batrak, batrachkom, boyar, knyaz, podporuchik, raykom, sovet, sovkhoz, kartochka, chor, duma.

It is known that all words in Arabic begin with a root; stems consist of consonants and express an abstract meaning. Arabic words are often not taken directly into the Uzbek language, but to a certain extent they have been assimilated, Uzbekized, and in many cases adapted to the sound system of the Uzbek language. Centuries-old economic and cultural relations between the Uzbeks and the Persians, the fact that the Persian language has the position of the language of artistic creation in the Eastern world, the fact that Uzbek poets also wrote in Persian in addition to their mother tongue, the fact that Uzbeks and Tajiks lived together in the same space. due to this, a significant layer belonging to Iranian languages has formed in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

Based on the given information, we have witnessed the existence of the acquisition layer together with the lexeme-terms belonging to its own layer in the vocabulary of the language. In addition, there are terms formed by combining or pairing words from different languages: Arabic+Persian: amlokdar, bojgir, vaqfnama, vaqfkhor, mirza, mirshab, mirokhur, mulkdar, ruler, hujrador; Persian+Arabic: zarvaraq, pilta; persian+sanskrit: sart; Persian+Sanskrit+Hindi: roja; Among them are the terms acquired with the help of the affix -khona (for example: raishkhana).

It should be noted that almost all of the words taken from French, German, Latin, and Greek were used as terms in the Uzbek language through the Russian language. The issues of pronunciation and spelling of these terms are mastered through the Russian language.

In the 2-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is noted that all terms borrowed from Latin, French, German, and Greek languages were borrowed through the Russian language, and, first of all, the Russian language, then the original source of the word The language shown is:

Thus, the attitude of researchers to the comprehensive study of legal term systems in terms of their influence on external and internal factors of language development made it possible to obtain new information that allowed to deepen the theory of general terms.

Given that the provision of information related to the genetic and etymological characteristics of terms in an explanatory dictionary leads to the emergence of ideas about which languages influence and are related to the formation of the current lexical state of the language, it can be said that an explanatory dictionary intended for a wide audience of users It can be a form

of respect for our language not to conclude that variants of terminological units far from the vernacular are active in names.

Based on the information given above, we are sure that most of the terms related to history in the dictionaries are made up of the acquired layer. The reason for this is the result of socio-political, economic and cultural relations between the countries.

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