

PHENOMENA RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS

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Abstract. *The article examines the role and significance of terminology and terminography within the system of the modern Uzbek literary language, as well as their formation and development as independent fields of linguistic study. It highlights the emergence of terminological research in Uzbek linguistics since the early twentieth century, focusing on the issues of term standardization and the compilation of terminological dictionaries. The historical foundations of grammatical terminology are analyzed through the works of Mahmud al-Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, and Abdurauf Fitrat. Particular attention is paid to the structural characteristics of terms, the problem of multi-component terms, oppositional relations, and the systemic nature of grammatical terminology. The study emphasizes the importance of systematizing Uzbek grammatical terms and developing electronic terminological dictionaries in accordance with contemporary linguistic requirements.*

Keywords: *terminology, grammatical terms, terminography, Uzbek language, terminological system, electronic dictionary, lexicography.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili tizimida terminologiya va terminografiyaning o'rni, ularning mustaqil ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari tahlil qilinadi. O'zbek tilshunosligida terminologik tadqiqotlarning XX asr boshlaridan boshlab shakllanishi, terminlarni me'yorlashtirish va terminologik lug'atlar yaratish zarurati yoritiladi. Grammatik terminologiyaning tarixiy manbalari, xususan, Mahmud Qoshg'ariy, Alisher Navoiy va Abdurauf Fitrat asarlaridagi terminologik qarashlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, terminlarning tuzilishi, ko'p komponentlilik muammosi, oppozitiv munosabatlar va tizimlilik masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada o'zbek tili grammatik terminlarining elektron lug'atini yaratish va zamonaviy lingvistik talablarga mos holda tizimlashtirish muhim vazifa ekanligi asoslab beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *terminologiya, grammatik terminlar, terminografiya, o'zbek tili, terminologik tizim, elektron lug'at, leksikografiya.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются место и значение терминологии и термиграфии в системе современного узбекского литературного языка, а также этапы их становления и развития как самостоятельного научного направления. Освещаются вопросы формирования терминологических исследований в узбекском языкознании с начала XX века, проблемы нормализации терминов и создания терминологических словарей. Анализируются исторические источники грамматической терминологии, в частности труды Махмуда Кашгари, Алишера Навои и Абдурауфа Фитрата. Особое внимание уделяется структурным особенностям терминов, проблеме многокомпонентности, оппозитивным отношениям и системности терминологической лексики. Обосновывается актуальность систематизации грамматических терминов узбекского языка и создания электронных терминологических словарей с учетом современных научных требований.*

Ключевые слова: *терминология, грамматические термины, терминография, узбекский язык, терминологическая система, электронный словарь, лексикография.*

Introduction. In the system of the modern Uzbek literary language, terminology and terminography occupy a significant position as important and independent fields of scientific inquiry. In linguistics, two main views have been formed regarding the place of terminology within the lexical structure of the literary language. Supporters of the first

approach regard terminology as one of the independent layers of the literary language vocabulary. According to the second view, terminology is considered a system relatively distinct from the general lexical stock of the literary language, possessing its own specific features and functioning alongside such forms of speech as dialects, jargon, and colloquial language as a particular linguistic phenomenon.

Literature analysis. Existing studies on terminology emphasize its role as a structured and systematic component of the literary language, particularly in the development of scientific discourse. Research in Uzbek linguistics highlights that terminological studies began to develop actively in the early twentieth century, focusing on standardization and lexicographic description. Classical works by scholars such as Mahmud al-Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, and Abdurauf Fitrat provide important historical foundations for the formation of grammatical terminology. Contemporary research further underlines the need for systematization, structural analysis of multi-component terms, and the development of electronic terminological resources in line with modern linguistic requirements.

Research methodology. This study employs a qualitative and descriptive research approach based on the analysis of historical and modern linguistic sources. Comparative and structural methods are used to examine the formation, development, and systematization of grammatical terms. The research also incorporates elements of terminological and lexicographic analysis to evaluate current trends in Uzbek terminology.

Results and discussion. In Uzbek linguistics, the process of conducting scientific analysis and research on terms, standardizing terminology, and compiling terminological dictionaries began in the mid-1920s. With the exception of certain lexicographic attempts, the scientific study of the Uzbek language and the formation of modern Uzbek linguistics as an independent discipline also date back to this period. The need to study terms did not arise accidentally. The introduction of education in the Uzbek language across all fields, the development of science and technology, the expansion of the scope of scientific thinking, as well as the enrichment of the Uzbek lexical stock and the increase in the number of terms, created a necessity for the systematic study and regulation of terminology.

After the 1950s, a new stage began in Uzbek linguistics, characterized by in-depth linguistic research into terminological systems of various scientific fields. During this period, scholarly articles addressing theoretical issues of terms and terminology were published, candidate dissertations analyzing the terminology of specific disciplines were produced, and comprehensive terminological dictionaries began to be compiled. In the present period, the development of the theoretical and practical aspects of terminology and the standardization of term usage have become pressing tasks at the state level. Historical development demonstrates that terminology is a constantly evolving field requiring deep scientific research, and it continues to retain its relevance today.

Another important task facing terminology is the collection, organization, and systematization of terms from various fields that are actively used in communication within the modern Uzbek literary language. Under conditions of modern civilization, new concepts emerging in science and technology are accompanied by their names entering the language. However, the creation of Uzbek equivalents for these terms and their introduction into practice does not always yield the expected results. As a consequence, such terms significantly enrich the lexical stock of the Uzbek language, and the issue of terminology has become one of the most important problems in linguistics.

When attention is paid to the structure of terms, it is often observed that they appear in the form of multi-component combinations. The need to fully express a specific conceptual notion leads to the formation of terms consisting of several lexemes. However, even when such terms accurately convey meaning, they may create difficulties in memorization and practical usage. Therefore, it is advisable to construct terms with one or two components whenever possible, and to limit them to three or four components when necessary. The use of existing adjectives and modifiers to express defining features ensures the compactness of the terminological system.

The early stages of the history of Uzbek lexicography date back to the eleventh century and earlier periods. Mahmud al-Kashgari's *Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk* is one of the earliest examples of Turkic lexicography, in which words are described based on grammatical categories, as well as phonetic, semantic, etymological, and morphological features. This work presents initial observations on grammatical terminology and reflects the penetration of Arabic and Persian terms into Turkic languages. Although sources mention that Kashgari authored a work entitled *Jawāhir al-Nahw fī Lughāt al-Turk*, the text of this work has not been preserved.

In *Muhokamat al-Lughatayn*, written by Alisher Navoi at the end of the fifteenth century, Turkic and Persian languages are comparatively analyzed, and explanations of morphological, lexical, and phonetic terms are provided. These sources demonstrate that the formation of the modern Uzbek literary language underwent a long process of historical development. Therefore, in connection with the creation of an electronic dictionary of Uzbek linguistic terms, it is of great importance to consider the stages of language development.

Although various approaches exist to the periodization of the development of the Uzbek language, the following classification is widely accepted: Old Turkic literary language (10th–11th centuries), Old Uzbek literary language (13th–19th centuries), and modern Uzbek literary language (from the second half of the 19th century to the present). It was precisely at the modern stage that Uzbek was formed as an independent literary language, creating a foundation for the systematic development of grammatical terminology.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the works *Sarf* and *Nahv* by Abdurauf Fitrat played an important role in the formation of Uzbek grammatical terminology. Fitrat emphasized the necessity of standardizing grammatical rules and organizing terminology based on the internal resources of the Uzbek language. During the period of national awakening, the introduction of the term “Uzbek” in relation to language and literature also contributed to the consolidation of the terminological system. From this time onward, native language textbooks were created, and linguistic terms began to be widely used within them.

In later periods, the field of educational lexicography developed within Uzbek lexicography. Scholars such as A. Madvaliyev, H. Ne'matov, R. Sayfullayeva, and E. Qilichev made significant contributions to the advancement of this field. In the creation of modern dictionaries, the transition to electronic formats, the classification of words by grammatical categories, and the indication of spelling and pronunciation norms have gained particular importance.

Oppositional relations, especially antonymic and privative oppositions, occupy an important place in the system of grammatical terminology. Terms formed on the basis of binary oppositions ensure the systematic nature of linguistic terminology. Moreover, within a systemic approach, terminology is interpreted as a complex hierarchical structure.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the formation and development of Uzbek grammatical terminology is the result of a long historical process. Today, the systematization of these terms, the creation of electronic dictionaries and corpora, and their improvement in accordance with modern scientific requirements remain urgent tasks.

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