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HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKIC TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: Today, as a result of the rapprochement of cultures among Turkic peoples and their growing interest in each other's cultures and values, there is also an increasing interest in studying the common aspects of their languages and literatures. Terms that express concepts related to fiction, which is an expression of a people's artistic thought, are considered a means of demonstrating the uniqueness of that language. For this reason, literary terms occupy a significant place in the lexicon of the literary language, have been consistently used in scientific and artistic literature for centuries, and are considered one of the linguistic expressions of a people's national character. In recent years, fundamental shifts in science, along with all other spheres of our country's social life, and the implementation of new research that meets the standards of world science have created an opportunity for the scientific analysis of units that express special terminological meanings. The study of words expressing concepts related to various fields of science and the functional-stylistic interpretation of their meanings are carried out in the field of terminology within linguistics. This article analyzes the history of the term and terminology, as well as theoretical perspectives on the content and essence of units such as “atama”, “istiloh”, and “nomenclature”, which are used alongside the word “term”.

Keywords: term, atama, istiloh, nomenclature.

Introduction. It is indisputable that the national-spiritual values, customs, and literary traditions of a people, formed and refined over centuries, as well as their diverse relations with other peoples, are primarily reflected in their language and literature, which constitute their spiritual treasure. It is natural that language is one of the most important means of reflecting these connections, preserving national identity through the centuries, and transmitting it to future generations. For this reason, research on language development also references the concepts of “national consciousness”, “national thinking”, “national culture”, “national spirituality”, and “national mentality” [1, p. 10]. Through the existing units within a language, these concepts are embodied in an individual’s linguistic consciousness and are reflected in various forms of speech.

Aim of the Study.

Research Methods. In the course of the research, theoretical data pertaining to the field of terminology were analyzed through comparative-typological analysis, generalization, analysis of educational and methodological literature, and statistical analysis methods. Literature Review. Terminology and its theoretical aspects have been extensively studied within global linguistic schools, with scholars offering their perspectives. In this regard, the topic has been explored in the research of leading representatives of European and American linguistic schools, as well as by

Russian scholars such as G.O. Vinokur, V.V. Vinogradov, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, A.M. Shcherbak, V.P. Danilenko, A.N. Kononov, and E.A. Kolesnikova.

In Kyrgyz literary studies, literary terminology has also been researched to a certain extent. Specifically, the formation and development of literary terms have been covered in numerous monographs, dissertations, and textbooks. These topics are also reflected in the research of S.M. Abramzon, Kh. Karasaev, M.I. Bogdanova, S. Musaev, E. Abdyldaev, B.M. Yunusaliev, A.N. Berishtam, I.B. Moldobaev, K.A. Asanaliev, R.Z. Kydyrbaeva, K. Artykbaev, A. Sadykov, A. Abdyrazakov, S.O. Baigaziev, J. Sheriev, and A. Muratov. In Uzbek linguistics, numerous studies on terminology have been conducted, and significant work has been done to create dictionaries of terms for various scientific fields. This is particularly reflected in the research of H. Dadaboev, I.Kh. Sodiqova, S.Kh. Nurmatova, O. Tursunova, P.P. Nishonov, O.S. Akhmedov, D.Kh. Kadirbekova, and H.V. Mirzakhmedova. Research directly dedicated to the study of linguistic terminology was carried out by L.V. Reshetova, A. Hojiev, I.M. Yakubov, A.N. Rajabov, S.T. Mustafaeva, D.I. Khodjaeva, I.R. Ermatov, and P. Nishonov.

The linguist S.G. Ter-Minasova emphasizes that, “Language, thought, and culture are so closely intertwined that, in practice, they form a single whole composed of these three elements, none of which can exist (and therefore, function) without the other two. Together, all of them interact with the real world, stand in opposition to it, depend on it, reflect it, and at the same time, shape it” [2.P.40]. Today, as a result of the cultural convergence among Turkic peoples and their growing interest in each other's cultures and values, the interest in studying the common aspects of their languages and literatures is also increasing. In this regard, the following opinion by M. Mirtojiev and N. Mahmudov is relevant: “The importance of knowing languages is immense for the mutual rapprochement of peoples and nations, and for strengthening the friendship between them. This ancient and eternal truth has held a place in the hearts of peoples for thousands of years”[3.P.85].

Professor N. Karimov’s views on this matter further complement the aforementioned points: “at the current stage of human civilization, it is impossible for any national literature to exist without benefiting from the achievements of the literatures of other peoples. It can even be said that the development of every national literature depends on observing, studying, and partaking in the new artistic ideas and new artistic-stylistic explorations emerging in world literature. World literature is not the literature of any single nation. Just as diverse rivers form vast oceans, the literatures of all highly cultured peoples on Earth merge into the ocean of world literature. In this sense, Uzbek literature is also an integral part of world literature” [4.B.3].

This is because knowing the language and literature of these peoples allows one to draw certain conclusions about their worldview and national identity. In this regard, we can see the truth in W. von Humboldt's idea that: "Language is the external manifestation of the spirit of a people: a people's language is its spirit, and a people's spirit is its language; it is impossible to imagine anything more identical" [5, p. 68]. Thus, terms that express concepts related to fiction, which is an expression of the people's artistic thinking, are considered a means of demonstrating the uniqueness of that language. For this reason, literary terms occupy a significant place in the lexicon of the literary language, have been consistently used in scholarly and artistic literature for centuries, and are considered one of the linguistic expressions of that people's national character.

Discussion. In recent years, fundamental transformations have occurred in the field of science in our country, alongside all other spheres of social life. The implementation of new research that meets the standards of global science has created an opportunity for the scientific analysis of units expressing specialized terminological meanings. The study of words that express concepts related

to various scientific fields and the functional-stylistic interpretation of their meanings are carried out within the subfield of terminology in linguistics. However, it should be noted that our scholars have not yet reached a consensus on the interpretation of the words “term” and “terminology” within linguistics. As noted in the “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan”, terminology (from term and ...logy) is: 1) a branch of the lexicon; a set of terms associated with the conceptual system of a specific field of science, technology, industry, art, or social activity; 2) the branch of linguistics that studies terms. In a narrow sense, terminology is considered the specialized lexicon of a specific field [6.B.32-34].

As the literary scholar D. Hotamova has rightly noted, the problems of literary terms and terminology are among the topics that have consistently been at the center of attention for literary scholars and have sparked scholarly debate. From the time of Aristotle to the present day, the relationship between concept, term, terminology, and literary text remains relevant both in theoretical aspects and in the practical analysis of a literary work. The concept of a term (Latin: terminus – border, boundary) was used in ancient Roman mythology to denote the boundaries of lands and territories belonging to farmers, and the festivals held in celebration of the harvest were called “Terminalia”. Today, a “term” is accepted as an expression of the concepts, notions, and expressions belonging to a particular field of science[7]. In research conducted in Uzbek linguistics, the words “atama” “istiloh”, and “nomenklatura” are also used alongside the word “termin”. Therefore, before discussing the topic, it is appropriate to familiarize ourselves with the definitions given to these terms.

Academician V.V. Vinogradov, however, believes that the study of terms and terminology should be conducted within the framework of general linguistics. In his observations dedicated to issues of terminology, he stated the following: “The problem of the term and terminology is part of the general theory of linguistics. Everything associated with grasping the concept of a term brings linguistics closer not only to various fields of scientific knowledge but also to the diverse spheres of production practice and professional labor. In any case, the connection of language development and its lexical system with the material and spiritual history of the people is evident here. The history of terminology in a given field of science, culture, or production activity is also a narrative about the development of knowledge concerning nature and society. It is clear that the history of any science inevitably includes the history of the concepts and terms of that field” [8.B.6-7].

According to the “Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by the linguist A. Khojiev, “A term (Lat. terminus – limit, boundary, boundary mark) is a word or phrase that precisely expresses a concept related to science, technology, or another field, and whose scope of use is limited to those fields; an appellation. Terms are also distinguished from common words by features such as being unambiguous and lacking expressiveness and emotionality... Terminology (term + logos – word, doctrine). 1. The set of terms related to a particular science, profession, or other field. For example, grammatical terminology, art terminology, etc.

2. The branch of linguistics that studies terms”[9.P.104]. In the view of P. Nishonov, “A term, by its structure, is a word or phrase that is semantically limited to a specific field and is a lexical unit that expresses a concept related to that field”[10.P.17].

In world linguistics, as early as the 18th-19th centuries, a number of studies dedicated to the problems of terminology and to revealing the essence of the concept of a’term’ had begun to emerge. In his book “The Culture of a Lawyer’s Speech”, linguist S. Usmanov emphasizes that a term “...finds its expression first and foremost through linguistic units, or more precisely, terms, for any innovation in the sphere of production tools, as well as in the sphere of culture and science. In this sense, terminology (the set of terms in a given language) is a witness, a mirror to the history of

the era" [11.B. 28]. In his observations, the scholar, noting that words such as istiloh, atama, and nomenklatura are also used today to express the meaning of the term, concludes that "...the meaning of the word atama is broader than the meaning of the word term; it is understood as the name for all things, whereas a term is a formalized word used in a specific, narrow field. In this sense, the concept of a "term" is a scientific-lexical unit that falls within the concept of' atama" [12. P. 323]. Another scholar, O. Akhmedov, also acknowledging a difference between these concepts, asserts that, "Terms actually have a general literary form in a lexical-semantic sense, and they pass into the common language through a specific terminological system. Indeed, terms and commonly used words are lexical units that complement each other".

The concept of nomenclature is defined in dictionaries as "a list or set of names, terms, and items designated by these names, used in a specific field such as production, science, technology, or art" [13]. Linguist P. Nishonov further clarifies the distinction between them with his view: "A term applied to an object or reality first provides a definition and classification for that object or reality. This is not observed in nomenclature. Its function is limited to naming things and objects. Therefore, while "term" is a broader and more precise concept than nomenclature, signifying a word with a special function, "nomenclature" is a term that serves to name similar objects and concepts" [14, p.17]. It is also noted that these ideas are supported in the textbook "Modern Uzbek Literary Language": "A word can have multiple meanings and additional connotations, but a term does not possess this characteristic. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity of meaning and its monosemous nature".

A term is found within a specific field, in the speech of its representatives. For example, "phoneme", "sound", "morpheme", "subject", "object", and "predicate" are encountered in linguistics. The collection of terms, and the field that studies these terms, is also called terminology. The word "term" is derived from the Greek "terminus", meaning "limit" or "boundary". In recent years, the word "atama" has been used in place of "term". Such usage is incorrect, because the meaning of the word "atama" is broader than that of "term"; it is understood as the name for any and all things, whereas a "term" is a word used within a specific field. In this sense, the concept of a "term" is a phenomenon that falls within the concept of "atama"[15.B.47]. In our view, the definition provided by the renowned linguist I. Mirzaev more fully encapsulates the essence of this term: "A term (Lat. terminus – boundary, limit) is a word or phrase that expresses a concept related to a specific field of knowledge or activity".

Findings. A term enters the common language through a specific terminological system; consequently, terms and common words are complementary lexical units. Characteristics specific to a term include its systemic nature, a tendency towards monosemy within its terminological field, an absence of emotional expression, and stylistic neutrality. The same principles that govern general vocabulary are also observed in the formation of terms. The common and specific aspects of words versus terms have not been sufficiently elucidated; words widely used in daily life are often simultaneously terms related to various fields. For example, quloq (ear), burun (nose), and tomoq (throat) are terms in anatomy and medicine; gilam (carpet), sholcha (small rug), and palos (a type of flat-woven rug) are carpet-weaving terms; and kitob (book), ruchka (pen), and daftar (notebook) are terms in the field of pedagogy, while also being actively used in the common language. Currently, alongside the word "term", the words atama and istiloh are also used synonymously.

However, they cannot fully convey the current meaning of the word "term". The word "atama" is broad in meaning and is applied to geographical objects and proper names. The word "istiloh", on the other hand, can be readily used in the sense of a term in texts on historical topics (for

example, the history of literature, Eastern philosophy, etc.)[16.P.323]. The ideas expressed about the term can be further elaborated. A term, first and foremost, is distinguished from other units by its scientific nature. The fact that it possesses a number of communicative qualities stems from its content and essence. Scholars describe the difference between a term and commonly used words or "atama" as follows: Also, a word or "atama" is broad and general; a term is narrow and specific. A word or "atama" is relatively vague and abstract; a term is precise and concrete. A word or "atama" does not possess the concept of scientificity (a scientific seme); a term possesses the concept of scientificity (a scientific seme). "Atama" is archaic and inactive; a term is active and dynamic. A word possesses emotionality and expressiveness; a term lacks emotionality and expressiveness. A word belongs to society, the general public, and representatives of various fields; a term belongs to science and its representatives. A word is a tool of communication; a term is a tool of science. A word is primary in its origin; a term is secondary in its origin. It emerges during a specific period of societal development, in connection with science, scientific progress, and scientific activity. A word is studied in lexicology and is its object of study; a term, as a word belonging to the terminological lexicon, is studied in terminology, and so on [17.P.47]. Term - related to science, representatives of science; The word is a means of communication; Term - a tool of science; The word is primary in origin; The term is secondary in origin. It arose during a certain period of social development with science, with the development of science, and with the activity of science.

Conclusion and Recommendations. In recent years, the rapid development of science and the implementation of research that meets modern demands have created a need for the scientific analysis of units expressing special terminological meanings, as well as for the functional-stylistic interpretation of these meanings. Problems are arising from the fact that our scholars have not yet reached a consensus on delineating and interpreting the concepts of "term" and "terminology" in science, and there is a lack of consistency in the application of these designations. Currently, the words "atama", "istiloh", and "nomenclature" are also used in science, but they cannot fully express the modern meaning of the word "term". It would be appropriate to use the word "atama", which has a broader meaning, in relation to geographical objects and proper names, and the word "istiloh" in the sense of a term for texts on historical topics. From the foregoing, it is clear that the words "term", "atama", "istiloh", and "nomenclature" are still used interchangeably with the status of a term. This indicates the need for a more serious approach to this issue.

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