

## FORMAL-STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL TERMS

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**Annotation:** This article discusses field terms. In addition, the formal-structural description of historical and historical terms, including simple root terms, simple artificial terms, compound terms and their formation with suffixes and affixoids, is discussed.

**Keywords:** field terms, historical, historical term, formation of terms, root and artificial terms, compound terms, suffixes and affixoids.

## TARIXGA OID TERMINLARNING SHAKLIY- STRUKTUR TAVSIFI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada sohaviy terminlar haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Bundan tashqari, tarixga oid va tarixga oid tarixiy terminlarning shakliy-struktur tavsifi, jumladan, sodda tub terminlar, sodda yasama terminlar, qo'shma terminlar va ularning qo'shimcha va affiksoidlar bilan yasalishi xususida fikr-mulohazalar yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sohaviy terminlar, tarixga oid, tarixga oid tarixiy termin, terminlar yasalishi, tub va yasama terminlar, qo'shma terminlar, qo'shimcha va affiksoidlar.

The lexical units of the language undergo certain changes over time. Some words in the language, when used as root words, after a certain time turn into artificial words. These phenomena are associated with historical processes. In Uzbek linguistics, the terminology of various fields has been studied in terms of form and structure. The results of the study show that the terminological system has a very complex structure.

The transition of terms from one structure to another also occurs under the influence of the laws of word formation. Therefore, the types of word structures are expressed differently in many research works.

N. Sadinova studies the terms related to the field of office work, dividing them into compound, artificial, and compound terms according to their structure. The scientist emphasizes that the morphological and syntactic method is productive in distinguishing terms related to the field, and according to the formation model of compound terms related to the field formed by the syntactic method, he divides them into groups such as noun+noun: khatjild, yilchorak, yukkhat; adjective+noun: khomasho, khamashyo; number+noun: birbotunlik, onkunlik; pronoun+verb: kimoshdi; verb+noun: kamunum, kammashsul. He also notes that about 20 word-forming



suffixes participate in the formation of made-up terms in the field of office work, but their capabilities in forming terms in this field are not the same. In particular, suffixes such as -ma, -chi, -lik, -(u)v, -q(-iq, -uq, -ik), -im, -dor, -lash, -lashing and affixoids -noma, -khona actively participate in the formation of made-up terms. In this work, it is noted that the affix -noma is activated in the formation of artificial terms related to business administration and that document names are specialized as a forming suffix, and more than 30 terms formed using the word noma are listed in the “Brief Russian-Uzbek-English Business Administration Dictionary”. According to N. Sadinova, “By specializing certain affixes or affixoids, it is possible to form short, clear and monosemantic terms, get rid of compound and descriptive terms”. In her doctoral thesis “Linguistic study of Uzbek onomastic terms”, the scientist R. Nuritdinova divided the terms into “...simple, compound and compound types” in terms of their structure. It is clearly understood that the above classification implies a division into internal types.

In various fields of science, including chemistry, botany, zoology, astronomy, law, economics, history, etc., root terms play a key role. These ideas have been recognized by many researchers. For example, linguistic terms found in native language textbooks have their own structure.

Linguistic terms given in native language textbooks can be classified according to their formal structure as follows: 1. Simple terms 2. Compound terms 3. Paired terms 4. Term-compounds

Simple terms. Simple terms belong to the noun class and have a single root and formal-semantic integrity. For example: noun, adjective, number, possessor, conjunction, speech, homonym, synonym, metaphor, style, letter, text, sentence, comma, period, etc. Simple terms are divided into simple root terms and simple constructed terms according to their derivational properties: – simple root terms: language, speech, accent, term, dictionary, basis, verb, idiom, participle, possessor, case, dash, quotation, irony, synecdoche, norm, ratio, paronym, syllable, etc. – simple constructed terms: linguistics, lexicography, invitation, greeting card, expressiveness, style, adjective, idiom, collection, writing, diversification, etc.

Compound terms. Such terms are compound words consisting of more than one root combination. This type of linguistic terms in native language textbooks belongs only to the assimilated layer, and they are considered as fundamental terms in the Uzbek language: phonetics, phonology, lexicology, lexicography, orthoepy, orthography, phraseology...

Paired terms. Paired terms are formed on the basis of the pairing of two words. During the research, we encountered only one word-speech pair term.

Term-compounds. As is the case in all field terminological systems, we can see that the number of term-compounds among our linguistic terms is significant.

Compound terms consist of more than one lexical unit and are in a compound state: phonetic change, consonants, vowel classification, part of speech, word combination, discussion text, form-forming adverb, functional forms of the verb, pure verb form, report mood, functional auxiliary, scientific style, etc. We group linguistic term-compounds expressed in native language textbooks from the point of view of composition as follows: Two-component term-compounds - in the form of a simple word combination, with a dominant-subordinate relationship in form: artistic speech, speech sound, vowel sound, consonant sound, part of speech, phonetic phenomenon, sound increase, sound decrease, sound change, word groups, independent words, transitive verb, intransitive verb, possessive relation, collective relation, imperative-desirable mood, person-number suffixes, place-moment agreement, such as speech technique. Three-component term-compounds - such complex terms consist of three independent semantic lexical units, that is, a chain of three-component word combinations

serves to express a single concept by expressing meaning as a term: a series of synonymous words, a literary style of speech, an essay on a free topic, a noun phrase, a verb phrase, a personal statement, a generalized personal statement, an indefinite personal statement, a secondary clause, a subordinate clause, parts of a compound sentence, a connected compound sentence, a compound sentence without a connecting clause, a rhetorical interrogative sentence, a punctuation mark norm. Four-component term-compounds. Such term-compounds related to linguistics are characterized by their relative rarity in native language textbooks: a compound sentence with a quotation, a lexical form-forming adverb.

In the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, we can see that the majority of historical and historical terms are simple and compound terms.

Simple terms, in turn, are divided into basic and artificial terms.

Simple basic terms: revolution, development, regression, mentality, era, caliph, forum;

Simple artificial terms: eraization, jadidism, zakotchi, jig'ador, pryncedom;

Compound terms: historical source, historical, fact, historical memory, gender history, revival period, production.

In the formation of simple artificial terms related to history, suffixes such as -chi, -dor, -xona, -noma, -ul, -vul, -bon, -boz, -lash, -lashing are actively used. Nowadays, suffixes such as -ul, -vul, -bon, boz are rarely used.

The -chi affix forms a historical term related to history and expresses the following meanings: a) the meanings of a person engaged in an activity-process expressed on the basis of construction: arizchi, farmonachi, bonakchi, dahyakchi; b) the meanings of a person engaged in trade, tax collection expressed on the basis of construction: zakotchi, chorbazorchi, khazinachi, kapsanchi.

Historical terms related to history formed by the -dor affix serve to form personal nouns, and some of them are still used today. For example, amlokdor, zhilovbardor, jahondor, jig'ador, tamg'ador, sharbatdor, maktabdor.

The -khona affixoid forms historical terms expressing the meanings of place-place. "This affixoid forms nouns denoting a place (object) where something is done (prepared, fed, etc.)". This affixoid is involved in the formation of many terms. For example, devonkhona, dumahona, zhilovkhona, qiraatkxona, kabulkhona, kurrikkhona, kanakhona, sayiskhona, salomkhona, kolkhona, takyakhona, yasovulkhona, orphankhona, consulatekhona, tsorirotkhona, obkhona, to'pkhona, zhilovkhona, etc.

The -noma affixoid serves to form certain business documents related to the field of state administration. For example, the following can be cited: inayatnoma, mubaraknoma.

When studying history and historical terms, we saw that double and repeated terms almost do not occur. We witnessed that in the Uzbek language, historical and historical terms have their own unique formation and form-structure that differs from other sectoral terminological systems.

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