



DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL TERMINOLOGICAL LEXICAN

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Abstract

This article scientifically covers the theoretical foundations, linguistic features and classification issues of historical terminological lexicon. The formation of historical terms, their inextricable connection with the development of society and their changes in the process of diachronic development are covered. Also, groups of this lexical layer related to the political, military, economic and cultural spheres are explained based on examples.

Keywords: Historical lexicon, terminology, historical terms, archaisms, diachrony, lexical layer, semantic change, language development.

TARIXIY TERMINOLOGIK LEKSIKA TAVSIFI

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Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada tarixiy terminologik leksikaning nazariy asoslari, lingvistik xususiyatlari hamda tasniflash masalalari ilmiy jihatdan yoritilgan. Tarixiy terminlarning shakllanishi, ularning jamiyat taraqqiyoti bilan uzviy bog‘liqligi va diaxron rivojlanish jarayonidagi o‘zgarishlari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu leksik qatlamning siyosiy, harbiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy sohalarga oid guruhlarini misollar asosida izohlanadi.



Kalit so‘zlar: Tarixiy leksika, terminologiya, tarixiy terminlar, arxaizmlar, diaxroniya, leksik qatlam, semantik o‘zgarish, til taraqqiyoti.

Introduction

Language is a social phenomenon inextricably linked with the development of society, embodying the historical experience, cultural heritage and social relations of mankind. From this point of view, the historical terminological lexicon occupies a special place among the lexical layers of the language. This lexical layer consists of a set of terms expressing concepts related to past periods, and it serves as an important scientific source not only for linguistics, but also for history, cultural studies and source studies.

The concept of historical terminological lexicon is interpreted in linguistics as a system of special terminological units. These units were formed in a certain historical period and reflect the political, socio-economic and cultural structure of that period. Although these terms are usually actively used in a synchronous state, in the diachronic process their functional activity decreases and they move to the passive vocabulary layer or undergo semantic transformation.

One of the main features of the historical terminological lexicon is its diachronic nature. That is, these terms change over time, some go out of use, while others acquire new meanings. For example, terms such as "amir", "khan", "bek" are associated with a specific state system, and today they are used mainly in a historical context. This indicates that language is a dynamic system.

Another important aspect of this lexicon is its social determination. That is, historical terms are formed on the basis of social relations in society, the system of power, the economic structure and cultural values. Therefore, behind each historical term lies a certain social reality. For example, the term "daruga" denotes a position inherent in the medieval administrative system, while "zakat" and "ushr" express concepts related to economic and religious relations.

The issue of classifying historical terminological lexicon is also scientifically important. It can be divided into several groups based on functional and semantic criteria. These include political terms (emir, khan), military terms (lashkar, sipah), administrative terms (bek, daruga), economic terms (baj, zakat, ushr), and cultural and everyday terms (saroy, madrasa, caravanserai). Such a classification



helps to determine the scope of application of historical terms and study them systematically.

Linguistically, historical terminological lexicon has a number of unique features. First, they are often monosemantic in nature and represent a specific concept. Second, their semantic structure has a strong historic component. Third, such terms often come from other languages, forming an assimilation layer. For example, many terms that came from Arabic and Persian occupy an important place in the Uzbek historical lexicon.

The study of historical terminological lexicon is also of great importance from the point of view of source studies. In order to correctly interpret historical documents, written monuments and literary works, it is necessary to determine the original meaning of the terms in them. Otherwise, historical reality may be misunderstood. Therefore, the study of historical terminology serves as a methodological basis in scientific research.

In addition, historical terminological lexicon is also an important source in the study of language development. Through it, it is possible to observe the lexical enrichment of the language, semantic changes, archaization and neologization processes. This allows us to draw important scientific conclusions in the diachronic direction of linguistics.

The grouping of lexis according to their affiliation to a particular field of science and technology, art and culture mainly refers to scientific and technical terms (terms) and their system. Therefore, it would not be wrong to call this system a scientific lexicon.

Words belonging to the scientific lexicon, as in the professional and historical terminological system, are not considered the property of the entire language, but are common and understandable only to language communities engaged in certain fields of science and technology. For example, only specialists understand terms related to the field of history such as *algov*, *amin*, *baydoq*, *barlos*, *baqir*, *beka*, *bekat*, *bekach*, *biy*, *birangor*, *amirlik*, *arizachi*, *bekvachcha*, *beklik*, *khazinachi*, *bitikchi*, *basmachilik*, *baskaq*, etc.

There are many lexical units of an international nature in the terminological lexicon. Most of them are considered foreign borrowings. For example, in the historical terminology of the Uzbek language, such terms as *humanism*, *emperor*,



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collegium, comintern, senate, barbarian, patriarch, patriarchate, polis, rhombus, batrak, knyaz, kartochka, tsar, duma, etc. were borrowed into the Uzbek language from Latin and Greek through Russian.

Scientific terminology is a special lexical unit that makes up the scientific language (speech), the lexical wealth of scientific texts, their syntagmatic structure. Scientific terminology is created to meet the needs and requirements of scientific fields. Therefore, a true scientific term must fully, clearly and concisely express scientific concepts and ideas related to a particular field of science. Any term appears in response to the needs of a scientific text or scientific speech and lives and serves in the same linguistic environment, space.

The main criterion determining the essence, emergence and living conditions of scientific terms is the scientific linguistic environment and scientific speech. It is also worth noting that not all lexical units that make up the syntagmatic integrity of scientific language (speech) are considered scientific terms. Because in a scientific text, in addition to lexical units (terms) that are not formally assigned to them, common words that are not related to the field terminology are also used, as well as non-lexical auxiliary linguistic means (affixes, connectives and auxiliaries) that serve to express their mutual grammatical relationship, which ensure the syntagmatic integrity of the text in which the scientific term is involved, without which a scientific text cannot be formed. Words specific to the system of professions (folk terms) are one of the important sources of enrichment of scientific terminology, that is, some linguistic units pass from popular terminology to scientific terminology with a special linguistic quality and status. For example, in the composition of historical terms, such terms as *algov*, *amin*, *baydoq*, *barlos*, *baqir*, *beka*, *bekat*, *bekach*, *biy*, *amirlik*, *arizachi*, *bekvachcha*, *beklik*, *khazinachi*, *bitikchi* and many others are borrowed from the national language. In the scientific text, they acquire the status of the taxonomic and functional unit that constitutes them, denying to a certain extent the official status inherent in the national language, breaking away from the popular lexeme meaning, and becoming the exact name of a concept specific to a particular scientific field as a scientific term.

In conclusion, the historical terminological lexicon occupies an important place in the complex and multi-layered system of the language. It is not only an echo



of the social life of the past, but also an important indicator of the development of the language. By studying this lexical layer in depth, one can more fully understand the interrelationship between language and society.

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