



“Terms and their expression in Uzbek language”

**Sharopova Zubayda
Fazilovna.**

Teacher of the Uzbek language
Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature.
Tashkent State Agrarian University

ABSTRACT

In linguistics, a word, an in-depth study of its semantic-structural features, the relationship that terminologists represent any phenomenon or process due to the universality of the name, that the term is a double-edged essence, that the word can perform a nominative or determinative function was analyzed.

Keywords:

linguistics, pronoun, term, linguistics, dynamics, terminology, verb pronouns, noun pronouns, word, lexeme.

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on the Uzbek language, which has led to the need for field-specific terms in Uzbek to work with terms. The meaning, essence of the term, comes from its name.

Hence, the Terminus is Latin-border, the check from which it can be seen that the term is finite, bounded i.e., the term is a word of a certain area, or rather-of a single meaning. It is known that any word becomes unambiguous at birth, but during the development of the personality society it becomes a multi-meaning word. In scientific work devoted to linguistic terminology, the idea is put forward that any term is a word, but not every word can be a term.

Because the term is limited, that is, it represents one meaning, in a special context, all time keeps its meaning. It does not have properties of emotionality and expressiveness. With the help of tone, the meaning of the term does not change. So the term is a set of words related to a specific area. A term that refers to a specific area. The moment can have only one meaning in this area. Hence, the term is a word that has a

specific meaning in a certain area O.P. Frolova, on the other hand, defines terminology as: –it is known that science, as a system of terms, is in accordance with the system of concepts, any system of concepts will depend on a specific system of terms. With the development of Science, the system of terms also develops.

With the term being a word related to a specific area, the same word in the singular is the richness of the language, and this condition serves for the enrichment of the language. Terminological lexicon develops with it as an integral part of the language lexicon, experiencing all its processes in the development of society and language. Currently, the development of such fields as industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and sports in Uzbekistan is increasing the volume of terminological vocabulary in the Uzbek language day by day. At the moment, terminology and terminological systems related to the dearlibaric fields of Science and technology have appeared in the Uzbek language. They arise mainly in the process of translation and creation of original works. They are accepted along with the concept they

represent, but do not have a lexical meaning in the language they acquire. French, like other languages, has its own lexical wealth. Terms make up a certain part of the vocabulary. While terms are words that openly express concepts related to a particular field, but the application of those words is known and understandable only to people of that field. We can consider this on the example of the sport of fencing. When translating terms into Uzbek, it is important to surround them with attention.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

The most common way to make terms is to give new meaning to existing words (to understand them differently). For example, words such as bridge, entrance, passage, exit are counted from such terms in gymnastics. Often terms are also made from the reciprocal (Union) of words, such as low-high (Brus), high-long (jump). Some words such as hanging, leaning, swinging, sitting and the like are used as terms. Terms that denote static states, such as leaning, leaning on the wrists, leaning on the armpits; in cranes-standing, tu-rish in the Kalla, standing in the arms-the support condition is taken into account, hanging, angled hanging, bent hanging, bent hanging is made taking into account the posture of the torso (how it stands its joints relative to each other).

The terms of vibration exercises are made taking into account the characteristics of certain driving activities. For example: lifting by swinging forward while leaning on the wrists, lifting by swinging the Gaddi straight, raising the leg in pairs or on one leg, etc. The terms jumping and jumping are defined in sports gymnastics according to the position of the torso in the air, for example: jumping with the legs gathered, jumping with the legs backward, upheaval; in rhythmic gymnastics, the legs with the torso are determined by the position: indoor jump, open jump, jump in order, jerk, lean dumbbell increase, jump thrown, jump rocked, jump around, etc.

At this point, considerations are born about the history of the origin of the types of weapons used in the sport of fencing and how to translate these Terms into Uzbek. There are 3 different weapons in this sport: sablya, rapira and

shpaga. Each of the weapons in swordsmanship has its own history in different ways. In ancient times, when the fate of a close-range conflict was decided in battles, when humanity invented various weapons, the victory of the side that fought from a long distance became indisputable. This case is associated with the invention of musket rifles in Europe in the Middle Ages. The invention of musket rifles caused heavy swords to be abandoned. They were replaced by swords that performed various functions. In Russian, the so-called —sablya|| was not translated by most translators linguists as —shamshir||, while-rapira|| and-shpaga|| were not translated.

So why-shpaga|| is being translated-ku, - rapira|| and-shpaga|| were not turned into Uzbek? Even, as we mentioned in some cases, they translated —rapira|| as —sword||. What is the difference between a sword and a Shamshir? Different historical sources have given different definitions to this. Personally, as a result of my research, I came to the conclusion that these words have no facets. It's just that the Uzbek lexeme —sword|| Turkic, —shamshir|| came from Persian. Their task at the time of battle is the same. weapons in fencing are excluded.

Discussion And Results

The garden of Shamshir is different from the sword, even if it entered from the arab-Persian language. Their structure will be good, and the task is to slaughter (roughly speaking) the opponent's body, to get along. The sword, on the other hand, will be in full line its function is to count on the opponent's body.. After all, by the definition - Swords of Baghdad-the extra-budgetary pension fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan again, let's go back to the original and history of sword types. As described, the sablya weapon works to tilt the opponent's body, to do so. In ancient times, the use of this view as the main Horseman. The Spar, on the other hand, has the property of being pricked. During this period, the sides will not be pointed, as in sablya. Only the first people who will be past. During the fight, the opponent hit deep into the body of the prick the main goal. In the sport of fencing, points are awarded if aid to the spa strikes

anywhere except the opponent's cranium. It has been used extensively in gun-assisted combat duels.

And Rapira is a classic pass in fencing. Fighting in it is much more complicated. The reason is that it only writes points if it hits the opponent's torso. This is the support of the structure of the sword, we witness that it is almost different from the shpaga. The official language style in the sport of fencing is French. The official protocols of the competitions are ham, the tools used during the fight, the sentences are treated in ham French. The Sablya Quran is called in French-Saber, shpaga Quran-epee and rapira-foil. English jurists have not translated these Terms into their own language, having adapted them to their plunder holos. The Russians, on the other hand, had their research translated naturally. Our linguistic scientists Ham tried to translate these terms in Uzbek. Lekinbujud is coming tofor other errors to lead to the conclusion of the result of these studies. Opinion, it is desirable to use these terms in the same way as in Russian. The reasons for this are bisyor:

These terms are not as optional in the language of athletes and coaches as in baribirrus. The head coach of the national team of Uzbekistan in fencing and the general coaching staff taught their students a lesson with the Russian variant of sword types. With their Uzbek language alternative found, it remains sablya, shpaga and rapira in the language of athletes and sports fans of fencing in general. French sports were studied on terms, with sports terms it is also observed that questions in their speech initially came to the face in sports-related areas, and later other areas (television, radio, newspapers and magazines) passed, sports in the form of a basic lexicon leaked terms from General Reserve to literary language. The same phenomenon has occurred in the adjectival lexicon of street language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that French is a sports termnig retirement in Uzbekistan balkim the entire world mas media has its own medium because the International Olympic Committee has 2 official languages: English and French. In

many sports, French terms, orders, words are stuck. Meanwhile, in the sport of fencing. All the process of this sport is conducted in French. Even at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games, there will certainly be a French speech. All this is a garden with the actions of Pierre de Couberten, the basis of the modern Olympic Games.

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