



## DICTIONARY OF LINGUISTIC TERMS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND ITS APPLICATION IN EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

One of the current pressing issues is the expansion of the linguistic basis of the Uzbek language as a professional, scientific and technical language, the enrichment of terms, the creation of terminological systems that meet the requirements of the period in all areas of science.

In general, it is important to draw up and publish terminological dictionaries, which fully cover the terms of each field, to successfully solve all the cases related to terminology. This article reflects on the importance of vocabulary of linguistic terms in the study of the terms of linguistics used in school lessons, a deep understanding of their content and essence, as well as timely elimination of the difficulties that arise in the adoption by students of linguistic terms that the teacher says.

**Keywords:** terminology, Explanatory Dictionary, linguistic dictionary, linguistic term, lexicon, lexeme

One of the current issues in Uzbek linguistics today requires the creation of new dictionaries. The fact that dictionaries occupy an important place in the spirituality and national culture of a particular people is a situation that does not require proof. They reflect the knowledge that society has gained during a certain period. It is necessary that dictionaries perform certain social tasks, including obtaining information about a particular phenomenon or situation for the reader, introducing it to words in their own and other languages, helping to improve and organize the language, its vocabulary, constantly improving and constantly perfecting in time. However, no matter how modern, perfect the dictionaries are, to some extent lagging behind the period, and the words are in everyone delaying the new relationship between what they represent and phenomena, or as a result of these changes: this is - understandable and natural.

Large-scale philological dictionaries expressing the basic vocabulary of any national language, the historical development of this language and the stagnant state of the creation of a particular dictionary in the unity of the linguistic system



and speech activity are assessed as works of enormous cultural significance. At the same time, they have a wide range of readers that do not fall out of their hands, and the duration of application is active and not eternal. Because in the lexicon, which is the most mobile winter of the language, even in the silent era, in the years of stagnation, on the one hand, there is no stagnation of processes that lead to the obsolescence of words, on the other, their renewal.

As stated above, the development of any language is subject to rapid, perceptual and serious changes in its lexicon. Progress in the lexicon is characterized by phenomena such as the withdrawal of new lexical units, the acquisition of new meanings by words, and the loss of certain meanings. Once such changes have reached a certain level, there is a need for their theoretical and practical reflective work. The current "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" arose due to a similar need, demand, at the expense of a huge amount of Labor, and it served its function until a certain time (it can be said that Uzbekistan gained independence, until the mid-90s). But the fact that this dictionary has a number of shortcomings for certain reasons, in particular, from the choice of words in the dictionary to the issues of marking, recording, annotation of word meanings, does not reflect the major changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language from the 70s of the last century to this time (the reason for this situation was partially mentioned above), due to. In particular, an invaluable property of the Uzbek language, a huge number of words serving fluffy in life were repressed, stamps like "outdated" were withdrawn, replaced by "Russian-internationalized words".

Such an attitude was also reflected in the materials of the current Explanatory Dictionary.

With the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a new era began on the way of development of the Uzbek language, with serious changes in language policy. The huge changes that are taking place in all spheres of the life of our republic, the increasing intensity of relations with a huge number of developed countries have had a noticeable positive effect on the development of the Uzbek language, in particular, its lexicon, in a short time.

Due to the need to create an annotated dictionary that meets the demand of the current period in connection with serious changes in the composition of the dictionary caused by the above-mentioned factors, the creation and printing of a new multi-volume annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek language was introduced into the state program by a special decision of the Republican government, and its implementation was



Of course, in the current period, dictionaries are not created from nowhere. The developers use the existing two-volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” matter from a productive, but critical point of view when creating a new dictionary. At the same time, the new dictionary should not be judged as a completed, processed variant of the previous one. The new “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”, consisting of five volumes, is a new dictionary that will bring to mind the new positive achievements of Uzbek and world lexicography, the fundamental changes that took place in our lives during the years of independence of Uzbekistan and, in this regard, the innovations that took place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

R.A Budagov argues that a theory, a method, have that since the novelty of the dictionary in relation to the old one consists only of terminology, such innovation does not advance science, but hinders its progress.

In response to this opinion, the following arguments can be said: the novelty of the dictionary is different from the existing two volumes, it is, above all, dictionary units that reflect the innovations that took place in the socio-political, economic and spiritual life of our country during the years of independence (word – terms, vocabulary), were enriched with words related to the ideology of the branch, were devoid of nouns, vocabulary, were “cleaned up” (if necessary, they were given such signs as “outdated”, “historical”, “religious”, the meaning of which was unilaterally explained in terms of the ideology of the time, word terms were reinterpreted depending on the requirements of the present day.

Changes and innovations in the linguistic system of the Uzbek language are mainly related to the field of scientific terminology.

Thus, the effective use of the great opportunities that have given independence for the development and further evolution of the Uzbek literary language, the implementation of the work done in this regard, is a sacred duty to the masses of Uzbek linguists, intellectuals in general.

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