



## The Emergence of Terms and Their Specific Characteristics

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**Abstract:** This article describes the role of pottery terms in terminology, their origin. The definitions given by linguists to the term term are interpreted, and units such as term, term, istilah are distinguished from each other. Pottery terms are analyzed as an internal part of the professional lexicon.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, special word, istilah, term, scientific terms, professional terms, professional lexicon.

Currently, the need to research terms in science and technology, socio-humanitarian, and political fields in world linguistics is growing. In particular, it is important to carry out scientific research on field terms in terminology, new concepts, the emergence of new terms expressing them, researching terms in the Uzbek language within the framework of aspects, compiling a dictionary of field terms, highlighting their characteristics. It is known that a lot of research has been conducted in linguistics to cover all aspects of field terms. Linguists such as G.O. Vinokur, D.S. Lotte, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, V.P. Danilenko, A.V. Superanskaya made a significant contribution to the development of terminology. In Uzbek linguistics, S. Ibrohimov, T. Nu'monov, R. Doniyorov, H. Dadaboev,

It was reflected in the researches of A. Madvaliev, A. Sobirov, M. Abdiev and others. In particular, the works on the lexicon of the profession, taking the units related to pottery as a specific paradigm, the consistent study and analysis of its linguistic relations have not attracted the attention of specialists in a monographic manner.

Over time, the development of sciences and the development of professional fields expanded the process of specialization and specialization of words, and as a result, separate terms were created for each science and professional field. In particular, these terms functioned in the same language in the field of ceramics. The term arose in the process of their popularization, generalization, and becoming understandable to most peoples. We can show this as:

Special word —► Istilah —► atama —► term

In explanatory dictionaries of linguistics, the above units are interpreted as follows:

Word- A word that has its own sound shell, denotes a certain thing in existence, a sign-property, an action-state, has the meaning of a name, is used in various grammatical meanings and tasks. language unit.<sup>1</sup>

Istilah - (a.- usual use of words; term, term) Philosophical terms.<sup>2</sup>

1. N. Mahkamov, I. Ermatov "Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms" Tashkent-2013 B-105

<sup>2</sup> An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. Volume 4. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2008.

Atama - Words used to express a specific meaning within a certain science or profession. There are two types of terms according to their use: 1) scientific terms (q.); 2) professional terms (q.). exact terms.<sup>3</sup>

Termin- (lat. terminus-chek, limit, border mark). A word or phrase that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, and the scope of use is limited to these fields. Terms differ from common words in terms such as being unambiguous, lacking in expressiveness and emotionality. For example, linguistic terms: sentence, possessive, noun, number, sound...<sup>4</sup>

As a proof of our opinion, A. Madvaliev's work "Issues of Uzbek terminology and lexicography" stated the following points, stressing that it is inappropriate to use units such as istilah, termin, etc. as synonyms: "In the next 10-15 years, some because of subjective views, the use of the word term instead of the term has been artificially activated. Even the word terminology was officially replaced by the word terminology. These words have been recorded in more than 50 terminological dictionaries in manuals and pamphlets published over the past time. It is true that if an alternative (equivalent) is found for a certain international word in our language, it must be replaced, there is no objection. However, in the above cases, when using the term term, comparing the scope of the term with the definition of the term shows that such a replacement is inappropriate. <sup>5</sup>Therefore, based on the above, the word term refers to words and phrases used in a field or branch of science, and the word termin refers to conventionally placed names, names of geographical objects. , it is appropriate to apply it in a broad sense to toponyms. It is not appropriate to use the word istila in the meaning of the term as the name of modern concepts of science and technology that are developing more and more. These ideas were also emphasized by the above scientists. Therefore, it takes some time for words to rise to the level of term.

The pottery terms that we are studying form an internal content group of the professional lexicon. Profession names are a process related to a person's social activities and daily lifestyle. The naming of the occupational lexemes of the Uzbek people also goes back to a long history. In "Devonu lugotit turk" there are about 40 names of professions: etukchi (shoemaker), satguch (seller), sugarguchi (waterman), temurchi (blacksmith), karugchi (dryer), ajahchi (potter), emchi (physician). ), etmakchi (baker), jatchi (spellcaster), jiragu (musician, singer), jichi (tailor), jurchi (artisan, craftsman, guide), atachi (healer), salchi (cook), sart (trader), sagun such as (healer), tabugchi (service worker), terguchi (collector).<sup>6</sup>

Pottery is also a type of folk art. One of the means of expressing the nationality and unique traditions of each people is the practical art of the people. In particular, the Uzbek people have been engaged in pottery for centuries. Pottery terms have become a part of the Uzbek professional lexicon. Collecting terms related to this field and passing them on to the next generation as a cultural heritage is considered one of the current issues. In particular, the attitude of our head of state to the native language and attention to its comprehensive development has increased significantly. "In the conditions of globalization, it is an urgent task to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create an Uzbek alternative to modern terms in various fields, and ensure their uniform use." <sup>7</sup>A number of decisions and decrees were adopted, raising the level of pottery industry to the

<sup>3</sup> N. Mahkamov, I. Ermatov "An explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms" Tashkent-2013 B-18

<sup>4</sup> N. Mahkamov, I. Ermatov "Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms" Tashkent-2013 B-12

<sup>5</sup> Madvaliev A. "Issues of Uzbek terminology and lexicography - Tashkent, 2017. B-29

<sup>6</sup> Muhammadaliyeva Madina "Lexical-semantic and derivational features of occupational names in the Uzbek language" aftoferarat-Fergana 2021

<sup>7</sup> President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH. M. Mirziyoev's speech at the ceremony dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language // Khalq sozi, October 22, 2019.

Level of state policy. In particular, preservation, restoration and development of pottery traditions that have been formed since ancient times in our country, wide promotion at the international level, expansion of production of pottery products and increase of its export, comprehensive support of master potters Craftsmen, master-apprentices in order to improve the activities of schools, on March 23, 2021, the presidential decree "On measures to accelerate and support the development of pottery" was adopted, and the attention to this field was further strengthened. The reason is that ceramics, as the face of the Uzbek people, amaze tourists visiting our country. Studying the field, popularizing the rich cultural heritage left by our ancestors, realizing their contribution to world civilization awakens a sense of national pride in the heart.

The inhabitants of our country have been engaged in pottery for several centuries. The Rishton district of the Fergana Valley is known to the world for its polished steel products. Rishton is one of the peaceful and modern cities of the Fergana Valley, rich in ancient history, located on the Great Silk Road. It is located between Kokan and Fergana at the foot of the Aloy mountain range. It has long been the largest center of exquisite glazed ceramics in Central Asia. There are legends among the people about the origin of the city's name. According to them, the word "Rashid" in Persian Tajik means "intellectual", and the suffix -on is the plural form of Uzbek language. means So, "Roshidon" means the place where intellectuals live. According to another legend, the soil used for pottery is red clay, because it has a red color, and it comes from the word "Rash" ("Rush", "Rushi") - "red earth" in the ancient Sogdian language. has been The reason why the soil of this land is red is that there is a lot of water in this area, sediments sink to the bottom of the water, and this layer of sediments becomes reddish in color. The basis for this is the existence of a special type of pottery clay in the district, which is suitable for making any type of products. Due to these factors, pottery is better developed in the region than in other regions. According to historical data, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, almost all the inhabitants were engaged in pottery. All pottery centers in the valley have been under the influence of Rishton pottery since ancient times. The wonderful reddish-yellow clay, which is the main source of pottery, is found in layers at a depth of 0.5-1 meters in almost the entire territory of Rishton. Potters are attracted by the fact that this clay is purified to such a natural state in other regions and is "hoki surkh" (Tajik-hoki-soil, surkh- means red soil) without being mixed with other types of soil. The roots of pottery go back to ancient times. The secrets of clay crushing, paint preparation, herb and mineral gathering, and clay processing among hereditary masters have been passed down from father to son, son to grandson for centuries. . For this reason, handmade products have a great artistic value both in the country and abroad. Because the colors in the dishes do not disappear over time, but retain their excellent color and become brighter. In the valley, not only in Rishton, but also in other regions, they are engaged in pottery. According to the information provided by the master potter A. Nazirov, we can say that there are 4 pottery schools in the valley: Isfara, Gurumsaray, Andijan and Rishton pottery schools differ in technology, coloring process, patterns. In addition, this industry is also quite developed in the Konibodom and Chorku regions of the Republic of Tajikistan bordering the valley. The Rishton pottery school, which we are researching, is considered the base school that has left its influence on all pottery schools. This profession originated and developed in Rishton several centuries ago. According to some reports, A. Temur used Rishton tile masters in the construction of the palace, or in the work "Baburnoma" that Babur stopped at Rishton during his trip. information about this land shows that it has several centuries of history. Linguistic research of pottery terms is one of the tasks facing linguists to convey them to the next generation in their pure state as cultural and historical wealth. "Language forms thoughts and judgments, creates daily communication, regulates social relations, directs the human relationship to the environment, preserves human historical and cultural assets, performs several aesthetic functions, and, most importantly, it is a source of knowledge about man and his world. is considered" <sup>8</sup>The main source of pottery is one of the elements of nature - soil. Soil is not only a commodity, but also one of the factors that is an important source of sustenance for life. From time immemorial, our ancestors

<sup>8</sup> Mamatov A. The 100 most important functions of language. - Tashkent: Bayoz, 2014. - B. 5-6.

understood the existence of close connections between things and events in nature and people. They always tried to keep the nature pure and clean. In "Avesta", the holy book of Zoroastrians, it is written: "A person has a duty to preserve water, earth, fire - in general, all the good things in the world - throughout his life."<sup>9</sup> People have honored soil among natural elements for centuries. The Uzbek language has its own layer of lexemes related to soil. Soil and its meanings are explained in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" as follows:

SOIL. 1. Digging, running, plowing, crushing, etc. of the earth. resulting soft part, layer. 2. The upper layer of the earth's crust where plants grow for food; husband 3. Hoki of the dead person; ash 4. Territory belonging to a certain country, country, country.<sup>10</sup> (For potters, the 1st meaning of soil above is the leading one.)

The soil is a precious commodity for potters, the soil is considered to be a blessing in the hymns of poets, and it is glorified as mother earth. In the Islamic religion, the fact that man leaves the soil and returns to the soil also makes the soil sacred. Soil is the main raw material of potters, and its composition is distributed in different states in different regions. The soil of Rishton differs from the soil of the rest of the regions by its color and richness in mandans. We gave the soil sample taken from Rishton district to the laboratory of Fergana branch of "Agrokimyo Station" JSC "Uzagrokimyo himayat" joint-stock company for analysis and compared it with the soil sample taken from Fergana city, we got the following conclusions.

### Rishton soil sample analysis

№	PHOSPHORUS		POTASSIUM		HUMUS	
	mg/kg	level	mg/kg	level	%	level
1	47,65	satisfactory	374,26	satisfactory	1.83	Average

### Fergana city soil sample analysis

№	PHOSPHORUS		POTASSIUM		HUMUS	
	mg/kg	level	mg/kg	level	%	level
1	100 >	satisfactory	389,18	satisfactory	1.45	Average

Therefore, the purity and viscosity of the soil of Rishton, the fact that it is intended for pottery, is one of the factors that created sufficient conditions for pottery in this area.

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