HISTORY OF UZBEK TERMINOLOGICAL LEXICOGRAPHY

Sultanbek Ermamatovich Normamatov,
Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature
named after Alisher Navo'i, DSc
normamatovsulton1@gmail.com

The article examines the issue of creation of the first terminological dictionary in the history of Uzbek lexicography in the example of "Russian-Uzbek political and economic dictionary" by Nazir Turakulov. The basic lexicographical features of the dictionary have been scientifically studied.

INTRODUCTION

The changes that took place in Uzbek literature, Uzbek language and linguistics in the 1920s are closely connected with the changes and updates in the social, political, literary and cultural life of this period. Changes in social life during this period had a direct impact on areas of language, particularly terminology. New reforms in schools and education, the development of trade relations with foreign countries, positive shifts in science and industry have caused the emergence of new words and terms in the Uzbek dictionary. Also, the leading role of the Russian language in the study of the basics of science, in particular, in economics and politics, led to the need to provide a translation of terms in this language in the form of dictionaries.

The first such dictionaries in the history of Uzbek lexicography were created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, during the Jadid's period. There is some information about this in the works on Uzbek lexicography: Although terms and their definition are found in ancient dictionaries - "The Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk", "Muqaddimatul adab", "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yaqub Chingiy, "Lugoti sitta alsina" by Is'haqqan Ibrat, they are universal dictionaries and were not designed for a specific field. The first terminological dictionary of the XX century - "Dictionary of socio-political terms of the Russian-Uzbek languages" by Nazir Turakulov was published in 1922 "[2, p. 37].

Nazir Turakulov was a statesman, a well-known publicist and publisher, as well as a linguist and one of the intellectuals of his time. He delivered a speech at the 1st Union Congress of the Turkic Republics in Baku on March 3, 1926, on some of the shortcomings and difficulties in the transition from the Arabic script to the Latin script. He also published an article in the issues 10-11 of the magazine "Maorif va o'qituvchi" in 1926, which put forward the idea of adapting the Latin alphabet to the alphabet of the Turkic peoples, and actively participated in discussions among intellectuals on these problems [4, p. 141-142]; [5, p. 65-68].

This dictionary, which is the object of analysis, plays an important role in the development of the terminological system of the Uzbek language. Before compiling this dictionary, the author carefully studied the lexicographical data of linguistics, as well as terminological dictionaries created in Russian and European linguistics.

It is known that terminological dictionaries have the characteristics of encyclopedic dictionaries and linguistic dictionaries, according to the presentation and definition of the word. They can be monolingual, bilingual or more, without definition (it consists of bringing equivalent lexical units side by side), annotated and encyclopedic [2, p. 37].

From this point of view, "Political and Economic Dictionary of the Russian-Uzbek Language" by N. Turakulov covers more complex features. The dictionary is bilingual (that is, the Uzbek translation of Russian political and economic terms is given), but there are some cases that their direct equivalents (alternative) are given in the translation of terms, along with the translation of the terms, there are also cases that their definitions are given. The dictionary is compiled in alphabetical order of Russian graphics, with Uzbek translations and definitions of a total of 403 Russian terms. Below we discuss the main lexicographic features of the dictionary:

1. Giving Russian political and economic terms translation in the dictionary without definition. The author was aware of the great need for political and economic terms translated from Russian in the Uzbek language of the time. In the dictionary certain terms are translated, but synonyms are used in the selection of the Uzbek equivalent, that is, a term is not expressed by a word (equivalent). In other words, the translated word did not have a terminological character at that time, nor did the author set himself such a task. The aim of the author was to give definition or meaning of a certain concept in the Uzbek language. Therefore, in most places their synonymous or stylistic synonyms were used. Based on this approach, the Uzbek equivalent of 46 socio-political terms are given: *[3, р. 5] агрикультура*

- farming, agriculture (p. 7); demos - people, country (p. 11); инициатива - initiative (p. 15); конвент – union, assembly, meeting (p. 17); кризис - a crisis, a difficult situation (p. 17); легион - an army, infantry (p. 20); религия - religion (p. 43); симуляция – simulation, deception, (p. 45) and so on. It should be noted that the term, which should be derived from Russian, as well as from other languages, is not always translated. Everybody are aware of this. N. Turakulov followed the same path and preserves the Russian version of some words: _экпертиза - expertise, research, study (p. 55); ферейн - ferein, alliance (page 50); секция - section, subdivision, fragment (p. 45); рента - land lease, rent (p. 43); регистрация - record, registration (p. 42)._

Thus, the main reason for the fact that the terms selected for the dictionary are given in the order of translation, with and without definition, was their mastery, how actively they are used in speech, and the level of comprehensibility. The fact that the terms are repeated in their own way in the translation indicates that the terms themselves were widely used at the same time.

2. Giving Russian political and economic terms translation with the definition. While the author intends to provide the Uzbek alternative of Russian socio-political terms in the dictionary, there are cases when the translation is widely interpreted. In other words, not only the Uzbek equivalent of 357 terms in the dictionary is given, but also their meaning is explained in more detail. For example, _**автономия** - autonomy, administrative autonomy. To govern the internal affairs of a non-independent country in accordance with its own laws; Prior to the October Revolution in Russia, Finland was the only country to have autonomy (p. 4); **амнистия** – general amnesty. Forgiveness of a person or a group of people by the government (p. 5); **бюрократизим** - administrators, officials. People in government service. The futile entry into force of court rules and regulations. The order of affairs in the country is such that junior officials are subordinate to senior officials (p. 7); **гуманизм** - humanism. Humanity. To love and respect all human beings. Europe, plunged into a river of darkness and prejudice, awoke with the idea of humanity (p. 10); **профессиональные союзы** - trade unions. Trade union is union of people and society that have the same profession (p. 40); **цивилизация** - culture. The spread of science and profession among the people means that everyone understands their rights and responsibilities. The state of the people that changed from savagery to science and profession and morality. (P. 53)_ and others.

So, it is understandable that the use of such terms in the colloquial speech and literary language of that time was more active, but the level of comprehensibility was more difficult for all. For this reason, the author not only cites the Uzbek alternative to such terms, but also goes on to explain the meaning of the concepts and ideas they represent.

In addition to socio-political terms, some of the terms that have been widely translated include proper nouns and names and information about them is provided: _**бастилия (**the Bastille) - a famous prison and castle in Paris, France. Those who opposed the tyrannical government were imprisoned. In 1789, during the Great Revolution, the people attacked and destroyed the prison, which is called the Bastille. (Page 7); **рейхстаг** - reichstag. Assembly in Germany. Parliament. (Page 43); **Алексеевский Равелин** - a prisoner in the fortress of Oleksayev Rovelini (Petropol), where famous revolutionaries were previously imprisoned. (Page 59); **Бальмонт К.Дм.** - Bolmunt. From decadent poets. Decadence is a widespread practice in Europe and Turkey (p. 60)._ Definitions vary in size depending on the nature of the term or name.

3. Genealogical structure of the translation of political and economic terms. In the formation of socio-political terms of the Uzbek language, along with the lexical units of the all-Turkic layer, the influence of Arabic, Persian-Tajik words and means was significant. It can be seen that the assimilation of lexical and grammatical devices of these languages into Uzbek also had an impact on socio-political terminology. Although the dictionary was created in the early twentieth century, when the phonetic and grammatical norms of the new Uzbek literary language were still in its infancy, in the Uzbek translation of Russian terms, many Arabic, Persian, Russian-international assimilations can be found. For example, the author gives a translation of some terms in original Uzbek, as well as their Arabic and Persian variants: _**аллегория** - allegory; symbol, similarity (page 5); **полемика** - discussion, debate (p. 34); **стратегия** -strategy, military science (p. 38); **гегемония** – hegemony, pressure politics or coercion (p. 10); **децентрализация** - decentralization (p. 12); **забастовка** - unemployment or walkout, vacation (p. 14); **конститутционная монархия** - constitutional monarchy, constitutional government (p. 17); **конфликт** – conflict, debate, controversy (p. 18); **пленарное засдание** - general meeting (p. 34)_ and others. Units in the examples, such as _мушобиҳа, мубоҳаса, мунозеа, муношақа, илмул ҳарб, тазиқи сиёсий, тарки меҳнат, идораи машрута, мажлиси умумий_ are lexemes and constructions that have been borrowed from Arabic and Persian into Uzbek. In the translation it was found that 212 (53%) terms in the dictionary were used to define such words.

The dictionary also contains a large number of Russian-international terms. During this period, Russian-international terms were used in accordance with the pronunciation, and this is also reflected in the spelling: _бонка (bank), диктотур (spiker), интурносионал (international), копитолист (capitalism), кунгресс (congress), мондот (mandate), мунупулия (monopoly), нотсионолизатсия (nationalization), облиготсия (obligation), персунол (personal), прувокотур (provocateur), фоктур (factor), филёл (branch), эвакувотсия (evacuation)_, etc.

There is a case where the equivalent of the term being translated is given in other Turkic languages: _**оратор** - a speaker, a person who speaks in public, in Kazakh they say **чечан** (p. 28)._

It turns out that in the translation of Russian terms in the dictionary, the meaning of the lexicon is more than the number of words in the dictionary. The first reason for this is the widespread use of Arabic, Persian, Russian and other lexemes in scientific terminology, as well as in the literary terminology of the time, but most of the socio-political

terms are international. The second reason for this is that they should be used in the Uzbek language in their own ways as well.

4. The phenomenon of homonymy, antonymy in the definitions of terms and the author's creative approach to terms in translation.

While the dictionary gives the translation of Russian socio-political terms in definition, the author's attention is also paid to their homonymy and antonyms. In particular, the translation of the terms academy, polytechnic school, restoration, platform fully explains two or more meanings of the concepts they mean: *академия* - *an academy, a conference, a meeting of scholars; high school. 1. A society of artists and or scientists opened for the development of a science; 2. A school that teaches a particular profession and science. (Page 5).* **Реставрация** - *Restoration. 1. Repairing something that is broken or out of work; 2. The descendants of the exiled king return to the throne. (P. 54).* **Политехническая школа** – *polytechnic school. 1. Military school in Paris, where artillerymen, engineers (engineers) are trained; 2. professional and vocational school. (P. 44).* **Платформа** - *platform. 1. Wagon which its top is open; 2. The meaning of politics is the most important and the first goal of the party. (P. 78).*

Also, the Uzbek translation of some terms and their meanings are explained by quoting their antonyms: **космополитизм** - *the opposite of worldliness, patriotism, equal love for all mankind. (Page 19);* **регресс –** *regress, the opposite of development. Staying behind without going ahead in science and craft. (P. 43).* **иррроциональный** - *irrational, contrary to intelligence. (Page 15).* The main goal, of course, is to ensure that the translation of terms is simple, reliable and understandable to all.

It is natural that the normative complexities of the new Uzbek literary language formed during this period, along with other levels of the language, caused problems in terminology. In particular, changes in socio-political, cultural and spiritual life, the introduction of terms into the terminological system of foreign languages   into Uzbek, the definition of their pronunciation and spelling, issues such as regulation, finding suitable alternatives for them in the Uzbek language and accepting them as the norm were also on the agenda. As a result of such a complex linguistic process, it can be observed that in some places the author himself tried to create terms in the Uzbek translation of Russian and international socio-political terms in the dictionary.   these cases are found in the translation of terms such as conservative, cosmopolitan, despotism, humanism, innovator, patriot, opportunism: **консерватор** - conservative (p. 17), *космополит* - cosmopolitan (p. 19), **деспотия** - despotism (p. 12), **гуманизм** - humanism (P. 10), **новатор** - innovator, innovative (p. 26), **патриот** - patriot (p. 30), **оппортунизм** - opportunism (p. 27). The translation of these terms is given in the Dictionary of Socio-Political Terms, edited by Olim Usman, as follows: **консерватор** – conservative [1, р. 109], **космополит** – cosmopolitan (113-бет), **гуманизм** – humanism (57-бет), **деспотия** – oppression (62-бет), **новатор** – innovative (158-бет), **патриот** – patriot (189-бет), **оппортунизм** – opportunism (175-бет).

It can be confirmed that the author is an occasional fabrication created by him in the process of translation lexemes such as *муҳофизакор, жаҳонпарвар, хабаристон, инсониятпарастлик, нўвпараст, янгиликпараст, ватанпараст, мадоросозлиқ (conservative, cosmopolitan, humanism,* despotism, innovator, *patriot, opportunism)* in the dictionary created by N.Turakulov were not accepted as a norm in the literary language of that time and do not appear in existing dictionaries. The author's contribution to the enrichment of the terminological system of the Uzbek language during this period was the fact that the author translated the terms in original Uzbek alternatives, and in places where no alternatives were found, tried to create terms with a creative approach to the language.

5. Some shortcomings and deficiencies in the dictionary.

It is known that the socio-political lexicon is a larger area than other terminological systems in the language. This system differs from other terminological systems in that it includes terms specific to a number of terminological systems, such as politics, diplomacy, law (as well as international law), economics, and spiritual and philosophical. The heterogeneous nature of the field (covering different systems) and the breadth of its semantic field make it difficult to define the boundaries of the terminological system. We see this in the structure and structure of the dictionary. Analyzing the dictionary, we see that in some places it includes terms that do not apply to social and economic terms. For example, terms such as *аллегория (*allegory) (p. 5), *фразеология (*phraseology) (p. 52), *диалог* (dialogue) (p. 13), and *магистратура (*A Master's degree*)* (p. 20) should not be included in socio-political terms.

There are also cases when some of the Uzbek alternatives to the terms are not fully justified in terms of meaning: **плебисцит** - the decision of the public, the decision of the whole people (p. 34); **популяризатор** - popularization (p. 36); **проблема** - problem, unresolved word, riddle (p. 37); **регент** - paternity (p. 42). The translation of these terms in existing dictionaries is as follows: **плебисцит** - the decision of the public, the decision of the whole people [1, p. 195]; **популяризатор** - popularization (p. 207); **проблема** - problem, unresolved word, riddle (p. 223); **регент** - paternity (p. 250). It should be noted that today the semantic expression of the lexical units of *омма қарори ва умумхалқ овози* (public decision and popular voice), *авомлаштирғучи ва оммалаштирувчи* (evocative and popularizing), *масала ва муаммо* (issue and problem), *оталиқ ва муваққат ҳукмдор* (paternal and interim ruler) is not equal, that is, although they are united in a single semantic field, semantic due to changes in its nature, it displays signs of specificity in its semaphores. But from the point of view of that period, it seems that the author tried to translate these terms as accurately as possible.

There are also some shortcomings in the principles of choosing terms in the dictionary and placing them in alphabetical order. While the terms actively used in the socio-political terminology of the Uzbek language in the early twentieth century are given in alphabetical order, there is no quantitative coherence. In particular, 87 terms in the letter

"P", 32 terms in the letter "A", 21 terms in the letter "B", 10 terms in the letters "E", terms in the section of the letters "V", "Sh", "G" each letter has 5 terms, and terms in the section of the letters "J", "Z", "Ch" each letter has 1 are translated with or without definition. This means that the dictionary did not fully cover all the existing terms that were actively used in the socio-political terminology system of that time.

CONCLUSION

Based on the observations, the following general description of the dictionary can be made:

- due to the sociolinguistic conditions of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a growing need to translate into Uzbek the socio-political terms that have been and are being mastered. In this regard, lexicographic work has begun on the creation of special bilingual dictionaries of socio-political terms, and "Political and Economic Dictionary of the Russian-Uzbek language" by N. Turakulov is the first work in this direction. is characteristic;

- the socio-political terminological system of the dictionary, in general, has a special place in Uzbek lexicography. The dictionary gives an idea of   what terms were used during this period, their meanings, changes in meaning, and the process of renewal and obsolescence;

- The dictionary is the first dictionary of field terms, so it is not without its shortcomings. However, it is important in the history of Uzbek lexicography as an example in the regulation of field terms, as well as in the creation of terminological dictionaries not only in this field, but also in other areas.

REFERENCES

1. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar lug'ati (Edited by O.Usman) – T.,1976. –p.109. In the following examples, the source page is shown.
2. Madvaliyev A. Lug'at va lug'at turlari haqida. – O'zbek milliy leksikografiyasining dolzarb masalalari mavzuidagi ilmiy-nazariy anjuman materiallari to'plami, TSUULL. Tashkent- 2017. –p.37.
3. To'raqulov N. Rus-o'zbek tilining siyosiy va iqtisodiy lug'atchasi. – State Publishing House of the Republic of Turkestan, Tashkent 1922. –p. 5.
4. Yangibayeva N. 20-yillar matbuotida lotin yozuviga o'tish to'g'risidagi munozaralarga doir // Өz.Res. FA bөliminin Xabarshisi. 2007. №1 –B.141-143;
5. Yangibayeva N. Nazir To'raqulovning til nazariyasi va adabiy til to'g'risidagi mulohazalari // Ilm sarchashmalari. – Scientific bulletin of state university of Urgench 2018. №11. –p.65-68.