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**Abstract** – The article talks about the research work carried out in the field of terminology of linguistics, the lexicographic features of the terms related to the field of Uzbek linguistics, the etymological description of the terms of literary studies in the explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language. The purpose of the etymological description of the existing terms in the language is to determine when, from which language a certain word was borrowed, according to the form of its formation, in what form and meaning it appeared on the basis of which language material. In this regard, a number of studies conducted in linguistics show that it is important to study the etymological classification of terms in field terminology.

**Key words:** terminology, schools of terminology, terminological dictionaries, lexicographic classification of terms, explanatory dictionary, etymological dictionary, vocabulary structure, field terminology, development of field terminology.

### I. Introduction

Etymological description of words in field terminology, knowledge of their formation process and its initial, ancient state are important in terminology. Among the terms, there are a certain number of such words, the connection between their form and meaning has become incomprehensible to the speakers of this language, because the historical change of the word obscures its original form and meaning, such a word structure cannot be explained by the existing patterns of formation in the language.

The purpose of etymological description is to determine when, in which language, according to the pattern of formation, in what form and meaning a certain word appeared based on which language material. The results of such research are important in determining the various processes in the language system and structure, as well as the etymological meanings of words, and in creating etymological dictionaries.

### II. Literature review

In Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of studies devoted to the lexicographic features of terminology related to the field. From the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, special attention was paid to the study of terminology as a system in Uzbek linguistics. In the works of M.Narziyeva, H.Nematov, R.Rasulov, R.Safarova, G.Nematova, Sh.Iskandarova, the study of terminological systems from the point of view of "thematic group" contributes to the further improvement of systematic lexicology, to ensure continuity in this regard; it is stated that it can serve. [1]

It is known that, as in the law of development of all languages, the existing lexicon of a language is enriched due to the acquisition of words from other languages through various reasons. In addition, "...the great changes taking place in all spheres of life of our republic, the growing strength of relations with many developed countries, had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, especially its lexicon, in a short period of time". [2]

### III. Analysis

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Because of the increase in the level of activity of borrowed words in any language, it is a natural phenomenon that words of their own class give way to words acquired from a foreign language. This process is also reflected in the terminology. General explanatory dictionaries are one of the major works carried out in the field of lexicography of any linguistics, and they reflect the national wealth - the entire quality of the language, all stylistic words, phrases, and terms related to various fields. At the same time, the great changes taking place in all spheres of our life, the increasingly strong relations with many developed countries of the world, had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, especially its lexicon, within a short period. Under the influence of such factors, serious changes in the structure of the dictionary of the Uzbek language led to the creation, preparation and printing of a multi-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language that meets the needs of the times. [3]

Annotated dictionaries created so far, including "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (1981) in two volumes, and a 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (2006) Undoubtedly, it has become an invaluable resource for a wide range of users as explanatory dictionaries that show the large vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the literary language standards of the language, and the state of use of the Uzbek language.

Literary terms included in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. The etymological nature of pometalic terms can be classified as follows:

- pure Uzbek;
- Arabic;
- Persian;
- borrowed from the Russian language or through the Russian language (international);
- borrowed from the French language;
- borrowed from the German language;
- borrowed from the Greek language.

Below we will consider the analysis of the literary terms in the 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" according to the above classification:

Pure Uzbek terms: solution, completion, node, tuyuq, turoq, stable, simile, four.

Giving words from the Arabic language (mainly Arabic) as terms:

Bahr, vazn, iyhom, metaphor, problem, muashshar, nasr, rubai, rukn, tashnis, fard, ghazal, qualification.

Terminology of Persian words (mainly Persian) is: epic, fragment, chiston, hero.

Giving words from the French language as terms: grotesque, intrigue, play, remark, essay

Terminology of words from the German language: prose

Giving words from Latin as terms: gradation, octave, realism, fabula, exposition

The assignment of words from the Greek language as terms: *antithesis, anthology, irony, lyric, litota, metaphor, metonymy, metric, ode, paramete, parallelism, poem, poetics, prototype, tragedy, tragicomedy, trilogy, epithet, epic*

Terminology of words from the Italian language: *novella*.

The above shows that most of the literary terms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language are borrowed from Russian - international words.

#### IV. Discussion

In the 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" there is narrative (ex. ad. Narrative genre), pentagram (ad. A continent consisting of five verses; mukhammas), epic (ad. Folklore) epic tradition), exaggerated (ad. consisting of exaggeration, rich in exaggeration), stable (ad. Having certain stables), quatrain (ad. from four verses There are also simple artificial terms such as

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a poetic form with a complete content expression; qit'a; murabba), which can be divided into groups like simple artificial terms with a base and a layer of acquisition.

In both "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" units genetically belonging to the Arabic language are in the lead. Without denying that most of these words have a common Turkic character, it should be noted that increasing the weight of purely Uzbek words will serve to increase the scope of our people's use of their own language as a language of industry. We hope that the use of genetically pure Uzbek language units as terms will be a source for the next explanatory dictionary. After all, when the units that are becoming terms are reflected in dictionaries, used in practice, and actively penetrate into every field, we will demonstrate the wide potential of our language.

Professor N. Mahmudov rightly noted that "in order to learn and master any science, it is necessary to be aware of its alphabet - terminology", "the rule that terms form the basis of any scientific language has taken the status of an axiom today." [4] Scientists also note that the problem of the language of science is, first, a problem of terminology. In this regard, the rapid development of lexicographic works will lead to positive results.

Some studies have been carried out in Russian and Uzbek linguistics about the theoretical and practical issues of terminology, in particular, the terminology of fields. However, without belittling the efforts of Uzbek literary scholars for the development of science, it should be noted that this kind of research is not found in our literary studies. Only one prof. B. Sarimsakov's article entitled "The term is a mirror of our scientific culture" was published. It briefly describes some of the processes taking place in the terminology of literary studies, the reasons for their occurrence, and ways to eliminate them. In particular, in the article "One of the most important problems of regulating the terms of literary studies is the use of terms recognized by authors and scientific experience and tradition in scientific works, articles and reviews published in the periodical press, in other words, the way to leadership in terminology. It is said that it should not be given..." [5]

In the current state of the Uzbek language terminology, we can witness the simultaneous use of own and foreign usages. This process testifies to the "struggle for survival" between the norm of the previous terminological system and the new lexical unit. Linguistic life, speech practice and time will show which of the natural, competing terms will take a proper place in the terminology of the Uzbek language. [6]

Since there is no alternative to certain concepts in the terminology system of the Uzbek language, the possibility of expressing them with one word is limited. Explaining or describing a foreign concept using a number of words is contrary to the requirements of terminology. In such cases, Russian-international terms are readily accepted into the Uzbek language in the same form as in the donor language. [7]

## V. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the presentation of art science terms in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", the etymological description of the terminology of the field, shows the need to develop a solution to the existing shortcomings and problems in the terms.

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