

Lexico-semantic analysis of terms (on the example of religious terms)

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Abstract: The term word, which is the main object of terminology as a vocabulary unit belonging to the translated lexical layer, is the main object of terminological research, they are the main source of creating terminological dictionaries. The study of the terms that have arisen in a particular area, the study of their importation from one area to another in a metaphorically portable sense, serves the development of terminology science. In particular, the study of religious terms not only provides information about the mentality, traditions, specific views of the people, but also contributes to a more vivid perception of the national image of the universe. In the article semantic analysis of religious terms used in the story "Sudxo'ring o'limi" was carried out.

Keywords: term, term, occupation, religious term.

It is known that after gaining independence, serious reforms were carried out in our language along with all aspects of the public life of our country. Linguistic areas such as sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive science, linguoculturology study the language in a modern direction. In recent years, various changes in our language, which have occurred as a result of scientific and technological progress, have brought terminological systems closer to new scientific paradigms of linguistics and created a need for scientific research in various fields.

First, about the definition of the term. There are different opinions and opinions about the definition of the term in the literature related to this field. In particular, according to the linguist O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The system of terms is deliberately created in connection with the needs of society [2]. According to O. S. Akhmanova, terminology arises when a particular science reaches the highest stage of its development [1]. V. G. Gak opposes considering the term as a separate type of lexical units and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of using lexical units [3]. The Russian scientist O. A. Saprikina dwells on this issue and writes that "terminology in the general sense is a function of naming a word or a special meaning consisting of a word or a combination of words" [9]. Also, the intellectualization of lexical units representing terminological systems in linguistics is explained by the increase in the communicative role of terms in the language and is expressed in the widespread use of special lexical units in the language that express a special concept. This situation is a change in terminological systems, that is, an ordinary word is terminated, a term is determined, and this is a linguistic phenomenon that is constantly updated.

Often term and term are treated as synonymous concepts. A. Khodjiev explained that the term is not the same concept as the term construction[11]. As A. Madvaliev rightly noted, a term is a word or phrase used in science, technical fields

or industries, and a term is conventional names, geographical objects, toponyms (toponyms), and terminology is a study in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources.

It is known that with the development of the branch vocabulary of the language, the terms are absorbed into the general language vocabulary and become its integral part. The concepts that have arisen within the framework of science are formed in the language as a special kind of special vocabulary - field terms. In recent years, questions of field terminology in linguistics have become the object of study in a number of studies.

In linguistics, the expediency of studying terms in thematic groups related to a particular area has been proven in several studies. According to M. Mukhamedova, in order for a terminological system to form a terminological system, words related to a particular area must: 1) be in a significant amount; 2) have specific meanings that are different from common words and other system terms, and serve as a means of communication in their field; 3) entry into certain thematic groups; 4) entering into relations of various form and meaning with other elements of this system; 5) interaction with the general language system and other elements of the system; 6) should have field terms and best practices and sources [6].

In the article, we tried to analyze the semantics of the terms used in S. Ainiy's story "The Death of a Usurer" on the example of religious terms. It is known that religious terms in the Uzbek language, especially Islamic-religious issues, were systematically studied by a number of Uzbek scientists. The excellent explanations of theological concepts given in the work of M. Koshgari "Devonu lug'otit Turk" confirm that the observations made within the framework of this topic in Turkic linguistics are extremely ancient. A number of scientific and scientific-journalistic articles and a brief dictionary of religious terms by Professor M.E. Umarmkhojaev, as well as Sh.T. Makhmaraimova's research on the cognitive aspect of theomorphic metaphor in the national picture of the world. One of the notable works carried out in this direction is Sultonova's dissertation "Time in Sacred Texts", devoted to the study of the linguoculturological features of the category, the doctoral dissertation of M.R. Galiyeva on the topic "Reflection of religious and mythological thinking in the linguistic picture of the world."

The thematic groups and semantic features of exotic Uzbek religious texts, divided into groups of exotic words, exotic nouns and exotic phraseological units, are studied in the work. The author conducts an excellent study of the types, semantic features and functional functions of exoticisms of the Uzbek religious text, the author states that "when divided into thematic groups, the concepts of exotic vocabulary, their meaning, lexico-semantic features, functional functions and other linguistic features" [9] seem to be more obvious. Professor M.E. Umarmkhojaev "When will the dictionary of religious terms of the Uzbek language be compiled?" The article, written under the title [10], was given to the general public.

The following religious terms are found in S. Aini's story "Death of the usurer": devil, machit, sheikh, kafir, god, qazi kalon, coffin, shafilik, joynamaz, murid, khanaka, call to prayer, midday prayer, gap, sufi, mufti, mudarris, kazi kalon,

mosque, akhund, toilet, poetic wealth, dawn, offering, offering, blasphemy, rosary. Internal resources are very important in enriching the vocabulary of the language. There is no language in the world that has not adopted words from other languages. The religious terms used in the story are Arabic lexical units. Most of them were used without translation, preserving the national flavor.

In one of her articles, Sh. M. Sultonova, who studied religious phraseology, proposes to classify religious vocabulary as part of religious phraseology as follows:

- Names of authors.
- The names of the prophets, their companions, beings with supernatural abilities
- Names of characters representing evil forces.
- Names of mythological characters.
- Names of places and events associated with the afterlife.
- Religious and confessional terms.
- Naming people according to their beliefs.
- Vocabulary related to prayer, religious ceremonies, religious holidays, etc.

[8].

Naming people according to their faith can be divided into two semantic categories: a) Muslims: Muslim, believer, prophet, teacher, sheikh, teacher, scientist, scholar, Sufi, mullah, guardian, martyr, apostate, etc.

It is known that religious terms reflect the laws of Islam, the material and spiritual life of the Arab people, the unique customs and traditions of this people. In the story, according to the above belief, religious terms are used, formed on the basis of Arabic personal nouns, such as Sufi, Sheikh, Kazi Kalon, Mufti, Mudarris, Kazi Kalon, Akhund, belonging to the first category of naming. to express the names of representatives of the system of government existing in Islam, positions and titles at the khan's court. To the second category, i.e. non-Muslims, the lexemes kafir and blasphemous are used in quotes in the story: People who do not believe in sheikhs and their "charity" were not called "blasphemous" and "kafirs".

In the Islamic religion, there were the following types of judge positions in the khanate: qazi askar, qazi kalan, qazi ul-kozat, qazi urdu. The story uses the syntactically formed name Kazikalon. Kazi Kalon is sometimes called Kazi ul-Kuzat. Kazi ul-Kuzat (kazi kalon) - a person who oversees the implementation of Islamic law and laws based on Sharia. Kazi Kalon had his office and court in the capital. He was also a district judge in district centers. The name of their court was called Dor ul-Kaza. According to the regulations in the army, the qazi askar (soldiers' judge) supervised and decided questions of poetry and put it on my neck.

In Islam, mudarris, akhunds and muftis, who taught mullahs in madrassas, were treated with great respect. Madrasah teachers, people who teach a certain theology, are called mudarri. The term ohun (ahund) is used for preachers, orators and religious propagandists. Mudarri and akhuns of that time were paid for by donations to the madrasah where they taught. The madrasah also provided them with a room. May all of you become mudarrises, muftis, readers, presidents, judges, great judges! - he also prayed for the rights of the mullahs.

In literary language, the word "sheikh" is used to refer to people who influence others due to their age, wealth and knowledge. Sheikh ul-Islam is used as a religious title. The word sheikh is used in S. Aini's story "Death of the usurer": Rahimi Kand became the murid of the sheikh at the end of his life, he went to the gorges and the conversations of the Eshans.

The story actively uses such religious terms as a madrasah, a mosque, a ablution hall, which designate places where worship, religious ceremonies, religious holidays, etc. are held. Madrasah comes from the Arabic word "darasa" ("to learn"), which means "a place of learning." Mosques have been built since the early Islamic period. At first, scientific gatherings were held in mosques, and later teaching was introduced in madrasas. The story mentions the "Magok" mosque in Bukhara: Once Kori Ishkamba read the morning prayer in the Magok mosque of Bukhara and after the prayer he heard a masnavikhan.

In the story "Death of the usurer", the devil means evil forces; heaven, hell, meaning the names of places and events associated with the other world; religious and confessional terms are also actively used, such as dua, masnavi, rosary, joynamaz, nazr, morning, noon, coffin, call to prayer, janoza.

We have divided the words related to the religious lexemes used in the story into the following types according to their structure:

1. Religious terms in the form of simple words: dua, masnavi, rosary, offering, dawn, noon, coffin, call to prayer, janoza.
2. Religious terms in artificial word forms: mullavachcha, masnavikhanlyk, nazrkhor, etc.
3. Religious terms in a complex word form: Joinamaz, Kazikalon, Koranhatm, ablution, etc.
4. Religious terms in the form of a phrase: midday prayer, Sharia mat, Murof time.

Nazr is an Arabic word meaning promise. In Islamic jurisprudence, the self-promise of a religious person to do a meritorious deed or donate a certain thing for the sake of religion is called nazr. There is no Nazr propaganda in Islam. But the one who made the vow is obliged to fulfill it. If he does not do this, then it will be considered that he has left the obligatory action and will become a serious sinner. Later, the people began to use the word "nazr" in the meanings of charity and donation.

In the story, the writer sheds light on the character of Kori Ishkamba, using the terms nazr, nazrkhor to show that he is a person who is offended by the collection of offerings: Kori Ishkamba thought he was a farmer who made an offering to Magog. mosque and suspected himself of being a donor to the mosque, and in order to collect more offerings from him. After several minutes of praying even louder and singing tashbeh grains like a counting stick, he wiped his face with his hand, answered his greeting and said to him: - Well, if you have a prayer, take it out, brother! - he said.

Thus, the verbal term, which is the main object of terminology as a lexical unit related to a limited lexical layer, is the main object of terminological research, which is the main source for creating terminological dictionaries. The study of terms that

have appeared in a certain area, the study of their metaphorical transfer from one area to another serves the development of the science of terminology. In particular, the study of religious terms not only provides information about the mentality, customs and peculiar views of the people, but also helps to better understand the national picture of the world. The semantic analysis of the religious terms used in S. Ayni's story "Death of the usurer" proved this fact.

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