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Bosh muharrir:

I.U.MADJIDOV – t.f.d., professor.

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:

Y.S.ERGASHOV – f-m.f.d., professor.

Tahrir hay'ati:

Sagdullayev A.S. – t.f.d., akademik.

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Baliyeva R. – t.f.d., prof.

Malikov A.M. – t.f.d., prof.

Yusupova D.Y. – t.f.d., prof.

Murtazayeva R.H. – t.f.d., prof.

Mo'minov A.G. – s.f.d., prof.

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Siddiqova I.A. – fil.f.d., prof.

Sa'dullayeva N.A. – fil.f.d., dots.

Arustamyan Y.Y. – fil.f.d., dots.

Pardayev Z.A. – fil.f.f.d., PhD.

Mas'ul kotib: **Z.A.PARDAYEV**

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MUNDARIJA

Tarix

Abdullayev U. Gurganch aholisi mo'g'ullarga qarshi mudofaasi yozma manbalarda yoritilish sahifasi.....	4
Boboqulov O. Afrika qitاسidagi davlatlarning mustaqillikka erishish jarayonlarida O'zbekiston bilan aloqalari (Kongo demokratik respublikasi misolida)	7
Jumaniyozov X. Shanhay hamkorlik tashkiloti va O'zbekiston hamkorligi: tarixiy ildizlari va istiqbollari	10
Qosimov Q. Buxoro amirligi hududida qizil armiya bosqiniga qarshi kurash harakatlari	13
Ne'matov R. Ik o'rta asrlarda Xorazm: boshqaruvchi sulolalar va ularning kelib chiqishiga doir ayrim mulohazalar	16
Ostonov O. Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda hunarmandchilik mehnatining rivojlantirilishi	20
Pedagogika. Psixologiya. Metodika. Sotsiologiya. Siyosiy fanlar. Islomshunoslik	
Abdullayeva R. Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekiston va Ozarbayjon respublikalari tashqi siyosatining qiyosiy tahlili	22
Абдуллажонова Ш. Эффективный механизм поведения современных педагогов в спорной ситуации сегодня.....	26
Abdusalomova M. Mualliflik huquqi texnologiyalarini joriy etish uchun pedagogik sharoitlarni takomillashtirish (Pedagogika fani misolida)	30
Акбаева X. Потенциал самостоятельной работы при обучении иностранному языку студентов высших учебных заведений	33
Alimov J. Qo'shma malakaga o'rgatish jarayonida til ixtisosligi bo'lmagan talabalar nutqining lingvistik to'g'riligini ta'minlashning samarali usullari	36
Ametov A. O'zbekistonda inson huquqlarini ta'minlashning ijtimoiy-huquqiy mexanizmlari	39
Арипова Ш. Формирование и развитие компетенции самообразования студента в высшем учебном заведении	41
Atakulov M. Ijtimoiy muhit barqarorligini ta'minlashda sog'lom turmush tarzining ahamiyati	45
Baujanov T. Tarbiyachi-pedagoglar faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish muammolariga tarixiy-ilmiy yondashuv.....	48
Baratov D. Bo'lajak muhandislarni innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorlashda kreativ kompetentligini rivojlantirish texnologiyasini didaktik loyihalash	51
Bozorova M. Ta'lim mazmunida xalq pedagogikasi manbalaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari	55
Vaxobov D. Jismoniy imkoniyatlari cheklangan yoshlar uchun sport va jismoniy faollikning ahamiyati	58
Gaipova M. Yog'och o'ymakorlik san'ati rivojining ilmiy-nazariy o'rganilishi	61
Gafarov I. AQSH tashqi siyosatining konstruktivist jihatlari	64
G'oyibnazarova S. Neyro-lingvistik dasturlash orqali gender tengligida ayolar uchun psixologik yordam	67
Djurayev L. Yoshlarning iqtisodiy tafakkurida tadbirkorlik madaniyatini shakllantirishning nazariy asoslari	70
Karimova S. Mafkuraviy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda ommaviy axborot vositalarining o'rni	73
Kuralov Y. Bo'lajak informatika o'qituvchilarning kasbiy kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirish	76
Kurbaniyozov Sh., Haqberdiyev B. Nazariya va amaliyot integratsiyasida an'anaviy va 4+2 amaliyotlari solishtiruvlari va takliflar	79
Qosimova Y., Yusupova M. Fransuz tilini o'rganishdagi qiyinchiliklar va ularni bartaraf etish usullari	83
Qurbonova N., Botirova H. Bir va ikki partsellyatdan iborat gaplar tahlili.....	86
Matyakubova G. Nasriddin Tusiyning hayotiy, ijodiy va pedagogik qarashlarining shakllanishidagi tarixiy shart-sharoitlar	89
Mirxodjaeva D. Innovatsion muhandis faoliyatida o'quv maqsadlarini aniqlashning dolzarbligi	92
Mislidinov B. Fizika ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash metodikasi	95
Muzaffarova L., Fayziyev M., Karamatov B. Matematika o'qitishda didaktikaning tamoyillari	99
Mo'minov F. Blokli-modul asosida yosh futbolchilar mashg'ulot jarayonlarini rejalashtirish.....	103
Mustayeva G., Abdurashidova N. Bugungi kunda ingliz tilini o'qitishning zamonaviy metodologiyasining afzalligi	107
Mustafoeva I. Kasbiy kompetentlik muammosini o'rganishning ilmiy - amaliy tajribasi.....	110
Muxammadiyeva K. O'smirlar davri yoshdagi bolalar ruhiyati psixogiyenasi.....	113
Nazarov N. O'zbekistonda futbol taraqqiyotining ijtimoiy-falsafiy tahlili	117
Nazirov O. Maktabgacha va maktab ta'lim tizimida jismoniy tarbiyaning uzviyligini ta'minlashning metodik xususiyatlari	121
Nekboyev X., Siradjev S. Talabalarga raqamli ta'lim muhitida axborotlarni modellashtirishda dasturiy paketlardan foydalanish metodlari	125
Nig'matova Sh. Konsultatsiya jarayonida o'zini-o'zi anglash sifat ko'rsatgichlarini belgilashning amaliy psixologik faoliyat tizimidagi o'rni	128
Nishanbayeva N. Ethical issues in the formation of public administration and election institute of eastern countries	131
Nurmatova G., Teshayeva M. Korpusda kollokatsiyalar va terminologik kolloktsiyalarning diskursiv tadqiqi borasida	134
Okyulov X. O'zbekistonda fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirishda o'rta ijtimoiy qatlamning roli: xalqaro tajriba va milliy rivojlanish	137
Otaxanova N. Tarixiy shaxslar obrazini yaratish orqali yoshlarni milliy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash	140
Ravshanov G. Development of strength training in physical education of students aged 17-18.....	144
Разубаева И., Халикова Л. Развитии киберспорта в образовательном процессе для студенческой молодежи (ТУИТ).....	148
Rakhmonova D. Model of the development of bilingualism in children through play activities	151
Raxmanova M. Pedagogik ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning ijtimoiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish funksiyalari.....	153
Raxmonov I. Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishning yangi bosqichi.....	157
Rizayeva L. Ta'lim va fan sohasini rivojlantirish yangi bosqichga ko'tarilishi	160
Saidova F. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ijodiy faoliyatini shakllantirishda "Steam" zamonaviy yondashuvi	164
Salahidinova X. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tasviriy san'at motivlari rivojlanishining psixologik xususiyatlari	167
Salomova R. Zamonaviy ta'lim shakllarining klasterli muhitini tashkillashtirish asosida informatika fanini o'qitish metodikasi	170

Saodatov A. Yoshlarda ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirishda Orol dengizidagi o'zgarishlarni o'rni	174
Toshev O. Konfliktlar haqidagi hozirgi zamon konsepsiyalari	177
To'lanov M. Sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllanishining ijtimoiy-tarixiy, falsafiy va diniy axloqiy asoslari	180
To'xtayev B. Mamlakatimizda "Elektron parlament" tizimini yanada takomillashtirish masalalari	183
Usmonova M., Yo'ldashaliyeva N. Biologiya fanlarini o'qitishda talabalarning kasbiy yo'nalishini rivojlantirish.....	187
Хамидова С. Сравнительный метод при изучении теоретических понятий в 8 классе	189
Xoliqov B. Kurashchilarda texnik usullarning samaradorligini oshirishda mashg'ulot jarayonini optimallashtirish	193
Xoliqulov B. Kompyuterli modellashdirish postulatlarini va funksiyalarining turli sohalarida amaliyotga qo'llash metodlari	197
Xolyigitova B. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining ijodiy qobiliyatlarini badiiy adabiyotlar asosida shakllantirishning samarali usullari	200
Xo'jamberdiyeva Sh. Bolalarni badiiy asarlar bilan tanishtirishga doir zamonaviy yondashuvlar	204
Haydaraliyev Sh. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy fanlarda hamkorlik tushunchasi	206
Shermuxeimedov A. 2022 yilgi futbol bo'yicha 22-jahon chempionati musobaqasida jamoalar tayyorgarliklarini tadqiq etishdagi zamonaviy yondashuvlar	210
Shoymardonova D. O'zbekistonda zamonaviy umumta'lim maktablari sharoitida bolalarning jismoniy tarbiyasi, maktab sportining muammolari	215
Yunusaliyev J. Didaktik tamoyillar tahlili	218
Yusupova Sh. Ingliz tili darslarida talabalar texnik tafakkurini rivojlantirishning innovatsion shakllari	221
Yakubova Sh. Talabalarda pozitiv dunyoqarashni shakllantirishga oid yondashuvlar	224
Yaxshibayeva N. Developing critical thinking through active learning	227
Yaxshiboyev Sh. Jamiyat "siyosiy madaniyati" va konseptual masalalari	230
Filologiya	
Abdulxamidova X. Isajon Sulton romanlarida badiiy-psixologik xronotop	234
Bo'riyeva N. O'zbek tilidagi millat va shaxs konseptining lingvomadaniy tahlili	238
Valiyeva N. The classification of chemical terminology in modern english and uzbek linguistics	241
G'oziev A. "Devoni Fig'oniy" haqida ba'zi qaydlar	244
Dauletmuratova M. Ingliz tilidagi IT terminlarni o'rganish va o'rgatish ahamiyati	247
Yuldasheva D. Turkiy tillarda qush nomlarining o'rganilish tarixiga doir	250
Karamova Sh. Hayotiy tafsilotlar va ijodkor uslubi (A.Oripov she'riyati misolida)	253
Kenjayeva P., Rajabov F. Yusuf Ziyo O'rtach she'riyatida lirik qahramon tasviri	255
Mamadjanova N. Murojaat mayli modalligi tushunchasi va uning tilshunoslar tadqiqotlarida qo'llanilishi	259
Mamatov R. Gerta Myullerning zamonaviy nemis adabiyotidagi realistik qarashlari	262
Mansurova N. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi marketing va menejment terminlarining semantik xususiyatlari	265
Maxsudova N. Abdulhamid Nurmonovning fonetik, fonologik, morfonologik qarashlari	268
Murtozayeva N. Ingliz tilining xalqaro til sifatida o'qitilish tamoyillari	271
Muxiddinova B. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qo'shma so'zlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari	274
Nazarova G., Kenjayeva V. The influence of naturalism on american literature	277
Nazirqulova D. O'zbek tilida xushmuomalalik kategoriyasining ifodalanishi	279
Nasirova G., Rakhimova Y. Gender stereotypes and culture in children's literature	282
Nasirova Z. Yukio Misima asarlarida izohlarning qo'llanilishi	285
Niyozova Sh. Comparative analysis of phraseological units with somatic component in english and russian languages	288
Olimova D. Lingvistik baho nazariyasining rivojlanishi va asosiy yondashuvlar	291
Rahmonova S. Fikrlarni ularning funktsional ekvivalentlariga bog'laydigan til signallarini tarjima qilish	294
Rahimboeva H. Ierarxik korpus yaratish metodlari, izohlash (annotatsiya) sxemalari va foydalaniladigan elektron uskunalar	297
Sapayeva B. Ergash gapda absolyut gap tuzilishi va uning ahamiyati	300
Safarova X. Fransuz tilidan ingliz tiliga o'zlashma so'zlarning fonetik assimilyasiyaga uchrash yo'llari	303
Siddikova I., Nartayeva M. Stomatologik terminlarning etimologik va funktsional xususiyatlari	306
Sohibova Z. O'zbek peyzaj lirikasida qish fasli tasviri	309
Tahirova Sh. O'zbek tili so'zlashuv uslubiga kirib ommalashgan qo'shma fe'llarning struktur xususiyatlari	312
To'rayeva Sh. So'z birikmasining tibbiy nutqda qo'llanilishi	315
Turayeva Sh. Yuridik ritorikaning paralingvistik jihatlarini	319
Xamidov N. Otlarda erkalash-kichraytirish shakllarining uslubiy xususiyatlari	323
Xodjayeva D., Murodova N. Toponimika va toponimlarning semantik tahlili	326
Xolmonova S. Retronimlarning leksikografik xususiyatlari	329
Xolova M. Shevalar korpusida sifat so'z turkumini razmetkalash masalasi	332
Hojiyeva G., Mustafoyeva F. San'atga doir terminlar vositasida frazeologik birliklarning ifodalanishi (o'zbek va fransuz tillari misolida)	335
Ergasheva G. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida kasbga oid leksikaning shakllanish xususiyatlari	338
Ermetova D. Some reflections on the monolingual terminographic treatment of grammatical metalanguage in french	341
Yunusov N. Ingliz va o'zbek tilida sifat so'z turkumlarini tadqiq qilishning nazariy masalalari	345



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Nilufar VALIYEVA,
Bukhara state university Department of English literature
E-mail: nilufarvaliyeva1003@gmail.com

Based on the review of UzMU professor I. Siddikova

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Annotation

The ambiguity of terms, the meaning of terms, the essence of the concept, the excessive length, complex phrases are inconvenient, with an excessive number of foreign terms. The creation of a glossary of terminology in various fields in response to the above problems is an urgent task of modern terminology. In this article, specific terms from the sphere of chemistry in English and Uzbek languages are classified according to different criteria.

Key words: Terminology, chemical terms, classification of chemical terms, criteria to making a system of chemical terms.

HOZIRGI INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA KIMYOVIY ATAMALAR KLASSIFIKATSIYASI

Annotatsiya

Atamalarning umumiyligi, ma’nosi, tushuncha mohiyati, hajm jihatdan kengligi, murakkab iboralar, xorijiy atamalarning haddan tashqari ko’pligi sohani tushinishda qiyinchiliklar tug’diradi. Yuqoridagi muammolarga javoban turli sohalar bo’yicha terminologiya lug’atini yaratish hozirgi zamon terminologiyasining dolzarb vazifasidir. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida kimyo sohasiga oid maxsus atamalar turli mezonlarga ko’ra tasniflanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Terminologiya, kimyoviy atamalar, kimyoviy atamalar tasnifi, kimyoviy atamalar tizimini yasash mezonlari.

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

Многозначность терминов, значение терминов, суть понятия, чрезмерная длина, сложные фразы неудобны, с чрезмерным количеством иностранных терминов. Создание глоссария терминологии различных направлений в ответ на обозначенные выше проблемы является актуальной задачей современной терминологии. В данной статье отдельные термины из области химии в английском и узбекском языках классифицируются по разным критериям.

Ключевые слова: Терминология, химические термины, классификация химических терминов, критерии формирования системы химических терминов.

Introduction. The study of development and updating vocabulary and terminology in languages, and taking into account the needs of modern society, is very topical. In modern Turkology, a significant amount of materials on the vocabulary of a number of Turkic languages and their monuments has been identified and accumulated. These materials can serve as a basis for research and generalizations on terminology.

Many lexicographical works have been done to collect and lexicographical systematization of chemical terminology in many Turkic languages. Tatar, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Uzbek, Chuvash, Bashkir, and many other languages have a variety of dictionaries on chemical terminology.

In the dissertation of I.Nugumanov “The problem of terminology in teaching chemistry in the Kazakh secondary school”, the sources and ways of forming chemical terminology in the Kazakh language are analyzed. A critical analysis of the state of use of chemical terminology in the literature is given; the main shortcomings of chemical terminology in the Kazakh language and their causes are identified, the principles and ways of its further improvement are outlined; methodological issues are being developed, the study of chemical terminology in the Kazakh secondary school.

The study of R.Z.Safarova “Sources, ways and principles of the formation of the botanical terminology of the Bashkir language” analyzes some terms in organic chemistry. A significant contribution to the study and comparison of

materials on the subject studied by us was made by the work of A.P.Madvaliyev “Uzbek chemical terminology and the question of its normalization”. The history of development is traced, the sources of formation of the Uzbek chemical terminology are considered; the linguistic characteristic of the Uzbek chemical terminology is given. The author pays great attention to the methods of formation (semantic, morphological, and syntactic) and sources of enrichment of the chemical terminology of the Uzbek language, highlighting the issues of normalization of Uzbek chemical terms.

The lexical composition of any language is the product of a long historical development. Vocabulary is constantly changing and improving. As in the area of the language most sensitive to changes, the vocabulary clearly reflects everything that happens in various spheres of human activity. Its change is associated with the production activities of people and the development of society. With the advent of new objects, substances, phenomena, and new concepts, new words and terms arise.

The study of the etymology of terms contributes to a more conscious mastery of chemical concepts. When analyzing chemical terms in the modern Uzbek language from a genetic point of view, it is necessary to distinguish between those sources from which ready-made units are borrowed into the terminology and those that provide an opportunity to create terms by means of word formation.

The initial stage of the formation of chemical terms, directly related to the genetic aspect of the emergence and development of special vocabulary, is characterized as

spontaneous. The development of all kinds of crafts, and trade contributed to the emergence of names of chemicals, appliances, etc. The leading way of creating terms was the specialization of commonly used vocabulary in the process of accumulation of folk chemistry, based on the knowledge and experience of artisans.

Chemical vocabulary as the terminology of science was introduced only in the second half of the XIX century. In this regard, the periodization of the development of chemical terminology began precisely from this time.

Progress in the development of chemical terminology in the Uzbek language, observed in the second stage, was associated with the flourishing of science and technology and industry. During this period, the use of Arabic vocabulary and its gradual replacement by Uzbek and Russian-international terms were noted.

The activation in the development of chemical terminology in the Uzbek language falls on the third stage. The development of chemical terminology was due to the translation of Russian-international terminology and the creation of terms based on the Uzbek language. The need for naming concepts and new terms, the absence of such words in the Uzbek language led to the borrowing of international vocabulary from the system of chemical terminology already standardized and established for international use.

Classification groups of chemical terms

Chemical terms in the Uzbek language are classified:

by origin and time of appearance in the Uzbek language;

by sources of formation;

according to the methods of education in the Uzbek language;

by conceptual relation.

From the point of view of origin and time of appearance in the Uzbek language, archaisms, known at the previous stages of development of the studied nominations, and neologisms that arose in the latest period of the history of the Uzbek language are distinguished. Archaisms represent words that go back to different periods of the formation of the terminological system of chemistry (ma'dan - "metal", zargarlik - "goldsmithing, jeweler's profession", unsur - "element"). Neologisms include terms such as polar aprotic eritkichlar - "polar aprotic solvents", qo'shilmaydigan moddalar - "anti-attachment".

From the point of view of the sources of formation in the modern Uzbek terminological system of chemistry, lexical units of primordially Uzbek origin and verbal units borrowed by the Uzbek language from foreign languages are distinguished. The group of terminological units of native Uzbek origin includes special nominations that arose in the common Turkic and Uzbek languages proper (po'lat - "steel", mis - "copper", jez - "brass"), including lexemes dating back to Uzbek folk dialects (territorial dialects). For example, the words ko'kfiras - "vitriol" simob - "mercury" are now found only in dialects.

The terms borrowed by the Russian language at various stages of its development include words that have become part of the chemical terminological system from such foreign languages as Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Russian, etc. As already noted, the terminological nominations related to the chemical sphere are also heterogeneous in terms of the ways of formation in the Tatar language. As part of the analyzed terminological system, there are verbal units formed primarily because of morphological and syntactic methods of term formation.

Like ordinary words, chemical terms are formed based on existing words and roots of common and special vocabulary.

There are three structural types of chemical terms: terms-words, terms-phrases, symbol-words.

1. The classification of chemical terms-words is carried out in accordance with the morphemic structure of the word: non-derivatives, derivatives, complex, and abbreviations.

Non-derivatives include root terms and formations that cannot be decomposed into meaningful morphemes. The root terms are the most ancient names: oltin - gold, suv - water, tuz - salt, jez - brass, moy - oil.

Derivatives are terms formed in an affixal way, by attaching word-forming morphemes to a word-forming stem. On the basis and means of the Tatar language, suffixal terms are formed: eritma - solution, o'g'it - fertilizer, seltele - alkaline, - acidic, qazilma - fossils, yod - iodine, cupertketch - foaming.

2. Terms-phrases are a semantic and grammatical association of two or more full-value words that serve as the name of special, professional concepts. They consist of a base (reference) word, the form of which coincides with the form of a single-word term, and one or more words that depend on it.

Phrases are divided into decomposable and indecomposable. Decomposable terms-phrases subdivide: free phrases, where each of the components is a term and each can enter into a two-way relationship: physicist chemistry 'physical chemistry', atom energiyasi - atomic energy, sirka acidase - acetic acid, hydrogen ko'rsatkichi - hydrogen indicator;

The lexico-semantic analysis of the vocabulary of chemical terms in the Tatar language showed that, according to the semantic-stylistic principle, these words can be divided into the following groups: commonly used words (general scientific, general technical and intersectoral terms and highly specialized terms, i.e. proper chemical terminology. Highly specialized terms and terminological phrases are the most widely represented layer of special lexical nominations in the terminological system under study; they name specific realities inherent only in the chemical sphere.

From the point of view of thematic relevance, we consider terms by random sampling from a modern chemical dictionary, chemistry textbooks, and scientific and technical literature. According to the principles of direct nomination, the words of the studied terminology are divided into the following conceptual and thematic groups:

1) names of substances, materials: simob - mercury, mis - copper, surma - antimony, po'lat - steel, shisha - glass, elim - glue, zang - rust, etc.;

2) names of processes, reactions, operations: quyuqlashmoq - thicken, aralashmoq - mixing, erimoq - melting, sublimation, etc.;

3) names of instruments, devices: piyola - flask, tutqich - tongs, etc.;

4) names of properties, qualities, signs: xlorli - chlorine, hujayrali - cellular, ishqorli - alkalinity;

5) names of physical and chemical quantities: og'irlik - heaviness, weight, load; miqdor - measure, ratio, quantity, dose; nisbat - ratio, ko'lam - volume; chama measure.

Conclusion. As the analysis showed, the modern chemical terminological system includes verbal units that are different in origin and time of appearance in the Uzbek language, according to the sources of formation, the methods of formation, according to conceptual reference, which indicates the vastness and significance of the studied terminological layer in the modern Uzbek language. It should be noted that the above list of classification of chemical terms is not exhaustive, since the terms of chemistry can be systematized on other grounds, for example, from the point of view of formation and adaptation in the Tatar language, from

the point of view of stylistic characteristics, frequency of use in the studied sphere.

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