

## THE CONCEPT OF THE HISTORICAL TERM AND ITS LINGUISTIC ESSENCE

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### **Abstract**

This article sequentially discusses the historical formation of the concept of the historical term, its linguistic definition and essence, scientific aspects, its role in modern linguistics, its difference from other terms, and its functions in the language system.

### **Keywords**

term, linguistics, terminology, term, terminology, nominative function, polysemy, revolution, lexical-semantic unity, living linguistic matter, emirate, khanate, great depression

In world linguistics, lexicology is considered a developed and improved branch of the science of language. The vocabulary of a language is systematically studied on the basis of its division into macrosemantic and microsemantic areas, which, in turn, are divided into certain thematic and lexical-semantic groups. Today, the study of the vocabulary of a language, which is becoming richer and more perfect both quantitatively and qualitatively, including the lexical-semantic and derivational properties of professional names, in historical and modern aspects, has become one of the necessary tasks on the agenda.

Although the tradition of artistic depiction of historicity in Uzbek literature has ancient roots, the issue of special study of the linguopoetic properties of historical terms in modern prose has not yet been sufficiently covered. In particular, the systematic use of historical terms in the works of the famous writer Tohir Malik, their semantic and stylistic load, and artistic and aesthetic function require a complex scientific analysis. In today's processes of globalization and cultural integration, the issue of preserving national historical memory through artistic texts and passing them on to future generations is also gaining relevance. Therefore, "Innovation means the future. If we start building our great future today, we must start it precisely on the basis of innovative ideas and innovative approaches."

Therefore, the linguistic essence of the terms in the works of Tahir Malik also has cultural and educational significance.

A historical term is a word or phrase that expresses a special concept related to the science of history. In other words, historical terms are scientific terms used to name a phenomenon, period, institution or other concept related to human history. The term is part of the general vocabulary system and forms a special lexical layer of the language - terminology. A characteristic feature of terms is that they have a special meaning, usually striving for unambiguousness and emotional neutrality. Historical terms also have these properties, but they also express historical and social content in their own way.

It is necessary to provide in-depth scientific explanations about the formation of historical terms, their scientific and descriptive explanation, their place in modern linguistics, their difference from other types of terms, and their functions in the language system. This issue is relevant in 21st century linguistics, because currently, attention is being paid to the connection between history and linguistics. A deep study of historical terms is not only of scientific and theoretical importance, but also important for the correct interpretation of historical data and understanding of cultural heritage. Below, the historical formation of the concept of a historical term, its linguistic definition and essence, scientific aspects, place in modern linguistics, its difference from other terms, and its functions in the language system will be sequentially covered.

Formation of the concept of a historical term. The concept of "term" was formed relatively late in science and linguistics. Although attention began to be paid to terms in some fields of science in the 19th century, a scientific approach to terms began to take shape only at the beginning of the 20th century. As is known, the science of terminology in its current sense was founded in the 1930s by the Austrian scientist E. Wüster, who is recognized as the founder of the science of modern terminology. Wüster and his followers advocated a clear and unambiguous standardization of terms, and this approach was initially aimed at regulating terms in the natural scientific and technical fields. As a result, terminology was formed as an independent field of research, and a theory was created to study terms separately from the general vocabulary and determine their role in a particular field.

Terms related to the historical field - historical terms - also gradually began to be scientifically studied. Until the 19th century, the terms used in the science of history were not studied separately, historians mainly paid attention to the content of the text. With the development of the science of history in the late 19th and early

20th centuries and the emergence of critical study of historical sources (source studies), the problem of understanding terms in historical texts arose. Because the authors of ancient sources created a system of terms that suited the goals and thinking of their time, it would be difficult for a modern researcher to correctly understand this system. Therefore, attention has increased to historical terms, and there has been a need to define and explain their meaning.

Interest in terminology issues also emerged in Uzbek linguistics in the 20th century. It has been almost a century since the word "term" entered the Uzbek language into scientific circulation. Before that, the words "atama" and "istiloh" were used, and istiloh was used mainly in the meaning of a term in texts on historical topics. Although the words "term", "atama" and "istiloh" are currently used almost synonymously, "atama" is also used in a broader sense and for toponymic names, while "istiloh" is found especially in historical texts instead of a term. This linguistic difference indicates that traditional concepts in our language also participated in the formation of the concept of a historical term.

From the middle of the 20th century, historical terms began to be considered as a special object of research. Researchers in the field began to study the origin, development and specific characteristics of historical terms. Especially during the former Soviet Union and after independence, work was carried out in Uzbekistan on historical terminology. For example, dictionaries were created to collect administrative and political terms related to different periods of historical science and provide their explanations. Today, historical terms are of interest not only to historians, but also to linguists - it is an urgent issue to determine how these terms were formed in the language system, what changes in meaning they underwent, and what place they occupy in the system of scientific concepts today.

Historical terms are a particularly important layer in the language system, performing such fundamental linguistic functions as naming and classifying, transmitting, and preserving knowledge, thereby increasing the general communicative and cognitive power of the language. A deep understanding of the functions of historical terms is necessary for the correct use of terminology, the correct interpretation of historical texts, and the effectiveness of scientific research.

It can be concluded that the historical term is a scientific term expressing a concept related to the science of history, which, as a complex linguistic phenomenon, has a special theoretical significance. The concept of the historical term was formed during its development.

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