

LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY IN JAPANESE

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Terminology:

1) a branch of lexicon; specific science, technology, production. a set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts in the field of art, social activity;

2) the branch of linguistics that studies terms. Terminology is narrowly defined as a specialized lexicon related to a specific field. For example, physics terminology, sociopolitical terminology, mechanical engineering terminology.

Terminology is created and enriched on the basis of the lexicon of the national language. In turn, it serves to enrich the national language. The terminological lexicon, as an integral part of the lexicon of the national language, develops along with it, experiences all the processes of the development of society and language. Only when a certain field or science is highly developed, a special terminology is created in that language.

Japanese is the official language of Japan. the genetic links of the Japanese language, that is, its belonging to one or another language family, have not been determined for a long time: sometimes it is believed to belong to the Altaic languages, sometimes to the Austronesian languages. The researches of the last decades prove that the Japanese language belongs to the family of Altaic languages. This language is widespread mainly in Japan, as well as in several countries of Asia, America and Europe (USA, Canada, Brazil, etc.), and in Australia. The total number of speakers is more than 126 million (124 million in Japan alone) (2000). Japanese is mainly divided into northern, eastern, western and southern dialect groups. The phonological system is close to that of the Austronesian languages, and the literary language has 35 phonemes (including 5 vowels). Vowels have properties of length and brevity, and consonants have properties of single and double occurrence, and these properties often serve to differentiate meaning. The grammatical system is similar to that of Altaic, especially Turkic languages: auxiliaries in noun and verb groups, prepositional words and adverbs, determiner in word order before the determiner, the participle always comes at the end of the sentence. In addition to the original Japanese words, the lexicon contains many words borrowed from the Chinese language ("kango"), which entered the Japanese language together with the Chinese script. Modern loanwords ("gayraygo") come mainly from English. Both types of borrowed words have their own phonological, morphological and grammatical features. Original Japanese words and grammar are written in the hiragana form of the Japanese script, and words imported from foreign languages are written in the katakana form (see Japanese writing). The modern Japanese language is also stylistically diverse: bookish and oral speech are clearly demarcated, different functional styles are distinguished, speech is differentiated according to the level of politeness, differences in the speech of men and women, etc. — written language) was formed. In the 13th and 14th centuries, bungo norms began to differ from oral speech. After the Meiji Revolution of 1868, a literary language based on the eastern (Tokyo) dialect was formed. Both literary languages were used until the middle of the 20th century. The modern literary language, which was fully formed in the period after that, kept some elements of bungo and forced it out of use. Now. Today, the literary Japanese language excludes all other dialects, except for some specific dialects ("Kansai" - central-western, "Okinawa" - southern). Local dialects and dialects are used only within the family.

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The Japanese writing system consists of the two-syllable alphabet (hiragana and katakana) and kanji (hieroglyphs). First you need to learn both alphabets, where each of the 46 characters represents a syllable, not a sound. And only then move on to kanji. Try to study symbols and hieroglyphs not individually, but in the context of words and sentences.

The set of basic knowledge is clearly stated in the requirements for the fifth stage of the international examination in Japanese. This can be a very good guide for beginners.

When moving on to learning kanji, you need to make very complex Japanese characters from Lego blocks and pay attention to the keys that you can remember. Don't forget that your successful training does not depend on constant writing sessions. For this, you can download and print ready-made books. It is better to work on pronunciation by reading aloud.

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